INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Regd. No. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
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VOL. XXIV NO. 283 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Soviet Warning To Nazi War-Mongers

Subhas Bose For Bengal Assembly

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

After a protracted sitting of the General Body of the Bengal Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board this evening, names of Congress nominees for 37 out of 50 general seats in the forthcoming elections to the Bengal Assembly have been released for publication.

The list includes the name of Subhas Chandra Bose from the North Calcutta Constituency, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose from the South Calcutta Constituency, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy from the 24-Parganas Municipal constituency, Mr. Tulsi Charan Goswami from the Burdwan Division North Municipal constituency and Mr. Suren Moitra from the North Bengal Municipal constituency, while Mrs. Hema Probha Majumdar and Miss Mira Dutt, Vice-President of the Calcutta Ladies College, have been selected Congress nominees for the two women's seats.

While there was unanimity over these 30 names between Dr. Roy and Mr. Sarat Bose who had been appointed arbitrators for the final selection of Congress candidates, differences having arisen between them as regards ten other seats, the matter was discussed at this evening's sitting of the Board.

The recommendations of the Board regarding these ten seats will be forwarded to the Central Board for approval. Negotiations are still going on regarding the remaining three seats.—United Press.

MOLLISON'S LATEST

Cape Town And Back In Five Days?

(SPECIAL CABLE).

MARSEILLES, Nov. 29.

Mollison with co-pilot Molinier arrived here at 12-52 from having left Croydon at 9.32 a.m. in an effort to fly to Cape Town and back in five days.

Returning To Croydon Due To Tank Trouble

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PARIS, Nov. 29.

The Le Bourget authorities have received a telegram stating that Mollison will be returning to England from Marseilles owing to trouble he has been experiencing with his machine's petrol tank.

Mollison Not Returning

CROYDON, November 29.

The officials here discount the report that Mollison is returning to Croydon.—Reuter.

MYSTERY FOLLOWS EVEN HEARSE OF ZAHAROFF

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PARIS, Nov. 29.

An atmosphere of mystery surrounded Sir Basil Zaharoff to the last. The motor hearse bearing his body arrived at his estate in Balincourt shortly after midnight. Gates are shut and are guarded by armed keepers. Several cars arrived at 9 a.m. and left when the ceremony was over.

Nobody else was allowed to enter and no information has been given.

Conscription For Women In France

PARIS, (By Air Mail).

Military conscription for women which has been formally approved by the Radical party has been well-received by the National Press.

Sastri For Rangoon

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, accompanied by Mr. Bozman, left for Rangoon to-day.—A. P.

"Woe Betide Germany In Case Of Attack"

WORLD'S BEST AIRFORCE READY FOR ACTION

Russia Strives For Peace; But Will Beat Back Any Enemy

MOSCOW, Nov. 29.

Soviets will have 100,000 military airmen this year according to the Assistant Air Force Commander, M. Khiprin, at the All Union Congress of Soviets. It will be the most powerful in the world as regards both quality and quantity. Since last year production has doubled.

"We have hundreds of air destroyers capable of speed of 360 miles per hour, which can drop a battalion of fully armed men by parachute ready to attack the enemy in the rear within ten minutes. Woe betide Germans if they attack the Soviet Union."

M. LITVINOFF'S WARNING

MOSCOW, November 28.

In a defiant speech in the Congress of Soviets, M. Litvinoff declared that the secret Japanese-German military alliance was the result of 15 months' negotiations. He learned from most reliable sources that Italy had offered Japan a similar Pact. He said Sgr. Mussolini saw fit to do so as a retort, to the Soviet's loyal opposition within the League to Italy's violation of the League Covenant.

He had perfect confidence in the ability of Soviet to withstand single-handed any enemy or combination of enemies, but the Soviet at the same time would continue to strive for peace and not seek to enter any bloc or combination of nations. The Soviet would wait, tranquilly, for other States to judge the value of benefits to be derived in the interests of peace from collaboration with her.

NO ESTABLISHING OF COMMUNISM IN SPAIN

Bitterly attacking Nazis who, he said, did not seem to trouble their conscience over the fact that their ally, General Franco, was leading non-Aryan Moroccans in the barbaric fight against pure-blooded Spanish Aryans. M. Litvinoff ridiculed the allegation that Russia sought to establish communism in Spain, and thus enable her to join the Union of Soviets.—Reuter.

STRENGTH OF SOVIET

MOSCOW, November 28.

"Thousands of aeroplanes and thousands of tanks are awaiting to defend the Stalin Constitution, not only to defeat the enemy on the Soviet border, but to destroy him on his own territory", declared Captain Kazakov, Red Army delegate, addressing the Congress of Soviets.

The representative of the Leningrad workers declared: "When Nazi enemy strikes, workers from Hamburg, Berlin and Tokio and all oppressed of all nations, colours and races in Germany, Japan and Italy will join our struggle to plant the Communist Flag over the entire world."

Marshal Blucher, Commander of the autonomous Far Eastern army, is attending the meeting to discuss the situation arising out of the Germano-Japanese Agreement.—Reuter.

PEACE WITHOUT PREPAREDNESS

"No Security In Armaments" Holds Swedish Union

STOCKHOLM, (By Mail).

The Swedish Peace and Arbitration Union recently sponsored a protest against increased armaments, since Sweden's long enjoyment of peace obviously "did not depend upon our military strength." The protest, addressed to the Defence Committee of the Riksdag, declared:

For a century and a quarter the people of Sweden have enjoyed the benefits of unbroken peace. That this did not depend upon our military strength must be self-evident.

We, friends of peace, deeply deplore the propaganda now being carried on intensively in our country to induce the Swedish people to participate in the armament race now going on in Europe.

The development of modern war technique has made the possibility of military defence for small countries wholly illusory. Small states must seek security in other ways. Swedish foreign policy has nothing to gain from increased armaments.—(Nofrontier News).

OFFICIAL CREED FOR NAZI YOUTH

Racialism, Force And Worship Of National Socialism

From Hessen-Nassau in Germany comes the report of an official creed worked out for the Hitler Youth. A combination of racialism, belief in force, and adoration of National Socialism is couched in religious language and is obviously intended as an expression of the religious philosophy of Nazi youth. A few citations will show the character of this new faith:

All that I am I owe to my ancestors. I am the carrier of the heritage of my ancestors, both physically and spiritually.

We believe in ourselves as the fated link in the eternal chain of generations, for I am what I am through my ancestors and my descendants will be thus also.

We believe in God as the eternal manifestation of Force and Life, on the earth and in the universe. The idea of God is natural for the Germanic man. Our concept of God and Eternity has nothing in common with the tenets of any confession or any religious philosophy.

We believe in the eternity of the German nation and in eternal Germany, because we believe in the eternity of Force and Life.

We believe in the correctness of the National Socialist concept of life. We believe in the righteousness of our goals. We believe in Adolf Hitler, our great Leader.—(Nofrontier News Service).

MORE OUTRAGES IN CITY

Stray Stabbings

BOMBAY, SUNDAY.

A rich tea merchant was brutally stabbed, early this morning, at Null Bazar, by a hooligan who escaped. The incident caused panic in the locality and other shops which were opened were closed.

It appears, Mangalji Jathabhai, went to his tea shop at Null Bazar early this morning, and was about to turn the key in the lock of the door, with his back to the street, when he was suddenly set upon from behind and was stabbed. The assailant made good his escape immediately after stabbing.

Jathabhai was removed to the J. J. Hospital in a precarious condition, where a major operation was performed on him. His condition is stated to be still critical.

CYCLIST STABBED.

Babaji Punnaji, while going along the Mahomed Ali Road last night on a bicycle was pushed down, it is alleged, by some hooligans and was brutally stabbed. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he succumbed to the injuries in the early hours of Sunday morning.

As a sequel to reports appearing in a section of the Vernacular Press and letters written by correspondents regarding inadequate patrolling by police-parties at Dadar, the Commissioner of Police visited the Mahim section on Saturday morning and accompanied by Inspector Raje, went round the locality supervising the arrangements made by the police. The Commissioner of Police satisfied himself that the arrangements were more than sufficient.

STRAY STABBINGS CONTINUE

Mahomed Umar was fatally stabbed at Golpitha shortly after 6 p.m., on Sunday. He died at the hospital.

It appears that Mahomed Umar Honsil 22, a boy in a tea-shop was going towards Maharbowrie, carrying tea. At Golpitha he was stabbed. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he succumbed to the injuries shortly after admission.

At about 9 o'clock, Gul Qid Ali in the service of Laxman Ghaswalla, was proceeding towards Golpitha, when between the Golpitha and Round Temple, he was brutally stabbed. He was removed, to the J. J. Hospital. His condition is reported to be precarious.

Earlier in the evening, Mithoo was assaulted at the 2nd Lane Panjrapole. He was treated for minor injuries at the J. J. Hospital and was allowed to go.

GUJARAT CONGRESS CONSTITUENCIES

AHMEDABAD: (By Mail).

The Secretary Gujerat Congress-Socialist Party writes:—

The Gujerat Congress Socialist Party is enquiring into the grievances about the delimitation of constituencies made by Gujerat Congress Committee for the election of Gujerat-Kathiawar delegates to the Faizpur Congress.

All those people who feel that injustice has been done by the G. P.C.C. in the adjustment of various single multi-member constituencies, splitting up of villages, arrangement of polling stations, polling officers and presiding officers are requested to send their written statement to the Secretary, Gujerat Congress Socialist Party, Prarthana Samaj Hall, Ahmedabad.

'Plane's Forced Landing

BERLIN, Nov. 29.

A Lufthansa 'plane from London to Berlin made a forced landing at Hanover owing to formation of ice. Seven occupants were slightly injured. The 'plane burnt also sugar refinery to which the flames had spread.—Reuter.

Rebel Forces Put To Flight

Big-Scale Developments In Tagus Sector: Talavera Aerodrome Shelled

A definite turn in favour of the Government forces seems to have set in, in the Spanish Civil War. Furious attack lasting over three weeks has not brought the rebels anywhere near their objective of capturing the Capital. On the contrary, all attacks were repulsed with heavy enemy losses and according to a semi-official statement, they are being forced to alter their dispositions.

Rebel Forces Flee

In the Tagus Sector, the rebel forces have been forced to flee. Half of Talavera is in flames, while the aerodrome was shelled. The Moors are no longer able to act as shock troops and the enemy is weakening.

Mitigate Horrors

Meanwhile an all-party delegation of members of the British Parliament visiting Spain urge the need "for immediate large scale action by the neutral Powers through an international organisation" with a view "to mitigate—if it cannot prevent—unspeakable horrors."

REBEL ATTACKS REPULSED

"Rocket Propaganda" By Govt.

MADRID, Nov. 29.

Sunny weather this morning made citizens apprehensive of further intensive bombing, but they were somewhat reassured when Government's own 'planes immediately took the initiative, circled over the City in fighting formation and flew off towards enemy lines.

The Moorish Cavalry attacks in the North-West Sector and the early morning attack in the neighbourhood of the University City, were both strongly repulsed by the militia who state that insurgent casualty lists were heavy.

News from other Sectors of Government lines is equally encouraging and at several points Government manoeuvres are seriously threatening insurgent flanks.

"Rocket Propaganda" was introduced by Government for the first time to-day. The rocket invented by ingenious pyrotechnicians of Valencia is fired at enemy advance posts releasing, as it exploded, pamphlets written in Spanish and Arabic designed to reach the Legionaries and Moors respectively explaining the "criminal intentions of their Generals."—Reuter.

REBELS RENEW ATTACK ON MADRID

TALAVERA, November 29.

Clear weather was the signal for general Nationalist offensive against the capital this morning. Attacks were made on all fronts, backed up by artillery and aircraft bombardment. Toughest fighting is developing at Paseoderosales, north-west of Madrid, and in Tetuan quarter.—Reuter.

Rebels Forced To Alter Dispositions

VALENCIA, November 28.

A semi-official review of operations confirms the earlier indications that insurgents are being forced to alter their dispositions in order to meet various loyalist threats. The rebels have not advanced a single step north-west of Madrid, says the statement.

In the Tagus sector there are big-scale developments. The first loyalist shells have fallen on Talavera aerodrome destroying a three-engined junker and a chaser 'plane. Insurgents have also been forced to flee after attempting to re-inforce their positions on the river bank.

Half of Talavera is in flames. According to the Madrid junta, the enemy is weakening, as Moors no longer are able to act as shock troops, being replaced by volunteers.

Twelve nationalist tanks have been destroyed during the past four days and another five put out of action.—Reuter.

INTERVENTION IN SPAIN

League Council To Investigate

GENEVA, November 29.

League Secretary has communicated with members of the League Council proposing meeting of the Council on December 7 or 14 to discuss the alleged intervention as requested by the Spanish Government. Replies are requested by December 1 and the venue, though not stated, is presumed to be Geneva.—Reuter.

M.Ps. Urge Mitigation Of "Unspeakable Horrors"

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The need for international action to mitigate the "unspeakable horrors" in Madrid is urged in an appeal issued by an All-party delegation of British members of Parliament visiting Spain. The appeal which has been forwarded through the British Charge d'Affairs says: "We doubt if the magnitude of the appalling catastrophe facing the civilian population of Madrid is generally realised. To one million inhabitants have been added hundreds of thousands of refugees. More than a quarter of the city is destroyed and uninhabitable. Civilian casualties are very heavy. Already starvation is at work, and epidemics seem inevitable. We urge the need for immediate large-scale action by the neutral powers acting through an international organisation. Evacuation and partial maintenance of women and children and non-combatants is urgent in order to mitigate—it cannot prevent—unspeakable horrors" —Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF IN SPAIN

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BERLIN, Nov. 29.

Germany will be most willing to co-operate in international relief action in Spain on the lines of the British Parliamentary Mission's appeal, is the opinion of well-informed circles.

Germany would insist on the measures being practical and would prefer that action to be taken by a few energetic nations.

K. L. M. 'PLANE IN BOMBAY

Journalists And Others Taken For Joy-Rides

About forty prominent citizens and journalists were given an opportunity on Sunday evening to have a short flight over Bombay in the largest aeroplane that has ever come to this city. The occasion was the arrival of a special chartered Douglas Machine, "PH.—AKP," of the Royal Dutch Air Lines (K. L. M.) which had brought some spare parts from Europe for a steamer lying in Bombay in response to an urgent summons. Leaving Amsterdam on Wednesday evening it reached Karachi on Saturday evening. On Sunday morning it left Karachi at 4-45 a.m. reaching Bombay exactly at 8-45 a.m. It is leaving Bombay on Monday morning for the return journey.

FLIGHTS OVER BOMBAY

The local K. L. M. agents, The Volkart Brothers, had made excellent arrangements at Juhu aerodrome for entertaining the guests who had been invited for the flights. In groups of five or six they were taken for a flight round Bombay island which everyone of them thoroughly enjoyed. The 'plane, like all machines used by the K. L. M., has luxurious accommodation for seven passengers besides a crew of four. Tea and light refreshments are served on board on tables fitted up before each chair. The seats which are the last word in comfortable upholstery are easily convertible into easy chairs for a short nap. The whole cabin is sound-proof and one can talk in ordinary tones.

WEEK-END TRIPS TO EUROPE

Interviewed by the "Chronicle" representative a K. L. M. official said that very shortly they would be having much larger aeroplanes on their Amsterdam—India—Batavia Service which would accommodate 21 passengers. About prospects of speeding up their service between Europe and India he said it would take some time as outside Europe there were still no satisfactory night landing arrangements and so halts have to be made after sun set. After all the aerodromes en rounte have been fitted up with the necessary equipments England-India trips would become a week-end affair.

DUTCH AIR-LINER IN BOMBAY

Enterprise That Costs About Rs. 26,000

The K.L.M. Dutch Air-liner, carrying spare engine parts for a ship, arrived at the Juhu aerodrome at about 7-30 on Sunday morning.

On board were Captain T. E. Roller, one wireless engineer the second officer and a mechanic.

The 'plane, which is a Douglas D. C. 2, has two 700 horse-power Wright "whirlwind" engines, and has a cruising speed of about 170 miles an hour. The machine took off at Karachi at 4-30 in the morning, in its last lap of the journey from Amsterdam, and took about three hours to reach Bombay.

The cost of this enterprise will be about Rs. 26,000.

The spare parts are for the Norwegian steamer "Tiradentes", 2 900 tons, which arrived in Bombay on November 22, on its way to Colombo. An accident to the ship's oil engines necessitated detention in Bombay and the spare parts were brought with as little delay as possible. The 'plane was specially chartered by the firm of Lionel Edwards Ltd.

The machine will leave Bombay on Monday on its return journey.

The boat "Tiradentes" it is stated, will be able to resume her voyage on Thursday or Friday.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Piecegoods Import Firm, requires Clerks to work in Retail Shops. Salary Rs. 50. Those who can deposit Rs. 300 and join forthwith need apply, Box No. 7349, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Four Clerks for four hours outdoor work daily, in City and Suburbs. Travelling expenses paid. Salary Rs. 40. Cash Deposit Rs. 100. Apply Box 7348, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Matrics, non-matrics, typists, graduates, lawyers, teachers, engineers, doctors; overseers, suboverseers and draftsman to consult Hastings and Co., Fatehpuri, Delhi. (7340).

Wanted a Secretary and an Inspector on salaries of Rs. 150 and Rs. 100 respectively for a Branch Office at Poona of a leading and very popular Life Office. The appointments will, at the first instance be on a probationary period of three months. The applicants, if they have good education, organizing capacity and very high social status and connections, need not necessarily have previous experience. Local persons will be given first preference. Apply stating age, qualifications and executive experiences to Box No. 7346 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—A competent Mathematics Teacher with high academic distinction for the Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad. Apply stating terms, age, qualifications and experience to the Principal. (4380).

Required a male graduate stenographer, salary Rs. 55 per month. Apply stating age and nationality to:—Mahomedbhoy I. M. Rowjee, 187, Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay. (7343).

Wanted—Young, energetic Parsi graduate experienced in office routine to work as personal assistant to business man. Apply with copies of testimonials. Salary according to qualification. Apply Box No. 4387, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—By a firm of Stock and Share Brokers a capable and energetic assistant for independent correspondence and general office work. Previous mercantile experience essential. An Honours' graduate or B.Com., preferred. Apply with testimonial and stating salary required to Box No. 7328, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

Single seat 10|- room 15|- Flat 25|-, 35|-, near station, no mosquitoes. Enquire Bhayya, Dhruva Sharma, 35, Khar. (7335).

To Let—Godown Bakehouse Lane, off Forbes Street. Apply Doongursee and Sons, c|o Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., 59, Forbes Street, Fort. (7337).

To let new premises at 510 Arthur Road, near Tardeo Tram Terminus, best, ventilated, airy single, double rooms, shops with latest conveniences for high class Hindus only. Apply on premises. (7304)

27. HOTELS

Dave Hindu Hotel, Mahableshwar, Unique hotel on Royal hill enviably excellent situation. Reputed for best food, service and management. Inquire Dave Sweet Mart, Grant Road|Dadar. Phone 42919. (7338).

44. MEDICAL.

Get healed soon—Novel scientific astropathised drug therapy treatment for all chronic and acute complaints by a qualified doctor (Hom.). Apply Box No. 7321, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

25,000 available for Government Security, Converting Provident Company. Starting New Insurance Company anywhere, Dhruva Bros., Ltd., Khar, Bombay. (7334).

A gentleman in trouble requires a loan of Rs. 2,500. Willing to pay 5 per cent. interest per annum. Apply Box No. 7319 "Bombay Chronicle".

74 AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted experienced Agents for our Branches at Ratnagiri, Thana and Sholapur (to be opened very shortly). Pay according to qualifications. Please apply with copies of testimonials to V. Kesava Rao, B.A., General Assistant, the Provincial Bank of India, Ltd., 17, Main Street, Poona. (4381).

Wanted—Agents & District Agents on high commission. Sanguine Insurance Co., Ltd., 98|4, Clive Street, Calcutta. (7211).

One of the five leading Indian Life Insurance Companies invites applications for Hyderabad and Karnatak Chief Agencies from respectable gentlemen who can guarantee business of at least two lakhs a year. Please apply box No 7320, "Bombay Chronicle".

146. REPAIR WORKS.

No Rupee will be greater than at Universal Radio Laboratory. Radios, Talkie Amplifiers, Gramophones Repairs at moderate rates. Spare parts available. 75, Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. (7330).

158. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Cricket Association will be held in the Islam Gymkhana Pavilion on MONDAY, 14th December, 1936, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

The 47TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will follow immediately upon the Special General Meeting.

A. A. A. FYZEE,
Hon. Secretary.

30th November, 1936.

(4383)

WANTED

A DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Gaya.

Pay Rs. 800-40-1,000

Qualifications required—

I(a) A candidate must hold the degree of Bachelor of Engineering of any British or Indian University, or

(b) has obtained a certificate of having passed the Final Examination in the Civil Engineering Course of the Thomson Civil Engineering College, Roorke, or

(c) has obtained at a recognised School of Engineering in the United Kingdom a diploma which is recognised by the Institute of Civil Engineers (United Kingdom) as exempting the holder from sections A & B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institute of Civil Engineers in the United Kingdom, or

(d) has passed sections A & B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institute of Civil Engineers in the United Kingdom; and

II(a) has held charge of and carried out important construction works for not less than five years and produces a certificate from his immediate Engineering Superior during such employment that his work and conduct were satisfactory and similar certificate from his employer; and if he was employed as the District Engineer of a District Board, such certificates from both the Chairman and from the Inspector of Local Works; and

(b) produces evidence that his knowledge of the vernacular of the district is such as to qualify him for employment as District Engineer.

III. A person shall also be eligible for employment, if he is qualified under Bihar Government Notification No. 545 L.S.G.R., dated 20th May, 1935.

The candidate appointed shall be on probation for 2 years.

All applications should be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman, of the District Board and superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer." Each application should be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials required by the preceding rules together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of application being unsuccessful.

Applications must reach the undersigned on or before the 23rd December 1936.

N.B.—The scale of pay may be reduced to Rs. 600-25-800. The applicant must therefore state if he is ready to accept this scale of pay.

CHAIRMAN,
District Board, Gaya.

4389

GENUINE ENGLISH
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in TROPIC-PROOF frames
Rs. 7-8 Per Pair
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd.,
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

Public Notices.

DRY ICE.

THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS CO., LTD., Mazagaon, BOMBAY, beg to advise their extensive clientele and all enquirers that the large plant installed by them in BOMBAY on the famous LINDE-SURTH process is now nearing completion and supplies will be available in January 1937.

4358.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DINSHAW KHARSHEDJI DAJI, ARDESHIR HORMASJI WADIA, SORAB NAOROJI VAKIL, and DR. R. ROW, the Trustees of the Will and codicil of Poorannal Goolji Singhani have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons therefore having any claim against or to the said property by way of trust, inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, charge, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 52-54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that Eastern half piece or parcel of Tupalvat Jirayat land or ground situate, lying and being at Deolali Tukadi and Pot Tukadi, Nasik Taluka and District of Nasik, containing by admeasurement 5 acres and 30 Gunthas and marked "A" on the Plan annexed to the Conveyance dated 20th June, 1899, and registered under No. 110A at pages 268 to 270 Volume 110 of Book No. I which with the plot of equal area marked "B" on the said plan, admeasuring acres 11 and 20 Gunthas and is proportionately assessed at Rupees 13-14-0 out of the land bearing Survey No. 15 which whole admeasures acres 18.18 Gunthas including Kharaba and is assessed at Rs. 22 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by land bearing Survey No. 14, on or towards the West by the other moiety of the land marked "B" on the plan above referred to and formerly belonging to Govind Shankar Wavikar but now to Executors of Pooranmal Goolji Singhani and beyond that by land bearing Survey No. 16; on or towards the South by the remaining portion of the land comprised in the Survey No. 15 formerly belonging to Govind Shankar Wavikar but lately purchased by the said Pooranmal Goolji Singhani and on or towards the North by the Nasik Poona Road.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Bagait land or ground situate, lying and being at Deolali in the Registration Sub-District of Nasik, bearing No. 15, containing by admeasurement 5 acres, 30 Gunthas, the assessment being Rs. 6-15-0 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the land of Gasper Gonsalves and beyond that by Survey No. 14, on or towards the South by the property hereinafter thirdly described and beyond that by Survey No. 28 and 12 on or towards the West by Survey No. 16; on or towards the North by the Nasik Poona Road together with well, trees, etc. standing thereon.

THIRDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Jirayat land, situate at Deolali in the Registration Sub-District of Nasik in the District of Nasik bearing Survey No. 15, containing by admeasurement 6 acres 38 gunthas Government assessment Rs. 8-2-0 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Survey No. 14; on or towards the South by Survey Nos. 28 and 12; on or towards the West by Survey No. 16 and on or towards the North by property secondly hereinabove described and the property of Gasper Gonsalves and beyond that by the Nasik Poona Road with trees and shrubs standing thereon.

FOURTHLY:—ALL that triangular piece or parcel of Jirayat, land or ground known as Thike Upalvat Sinnar Vatche Jirayat, situate at Deolali in the Registration Sub-District of Nasik in the Nasik District, bearing Survey No. 17, containing by admeasurement 8 acres, 30 gunthas and Kharaba Gunthas 5 (in all 8 acres and 35 gunthas) Government assessment Rs. 10 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Survey No. 16, on or towards the South by Survey Nos. 26 and 16; on or towards the West by Survey No. 18 having King George V Sanatorium thereon and on or towards the North by the Nasik Poona Road with trees and shrubs standing thereon.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1936.

MANBHOY MANIAR & DIAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4396.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TRIKAMDAS MADHAVJI has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of the Vendor, on or towards the South by the Old Hanuman Lane aforesaid, on or towards the East by the property of Shamjee Khimjee and on or towards the West by the passage a moiety of which belongs to and forms portion of the premises hereby granted and to be used in common by Gopal Dayal Nursey and Purshotam Dayal and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 1409, 1410 and 1411 and Street Nos. 560, 64 and 64A and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 161, New No. A|1462, Old S. No. 71 and New S. No. A|1635 and Cadastral Survey No. 1128 of Bhuleshwar Division.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1936.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers Attorneys.

(4377)

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, KURNOOL.

(O. S. 752|36.)

KASIMBEE ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

ISMAIL AND 3 OTHERS ..... Defendants.

The above suit filed against you all for recovery of plaintiff's share in all properties will be decreed ex-parte if you do not appear on 7-12-36 to which it is posted for your appearance.

M. S. JANAKIRAMAYYA.
Pleader for Plaintiff.

7339.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Summary Suit No. 2032 of 1936.

(1) DOWAGER LADY DINBAI DINSHAW PETIT, (2) Sir DINSHAW MANECKJI PETIT, 3rd Bart., (3) MANECKJI DINSHAW PETIT, (4) JAMSHEDJI DINSHAW PETIT. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) BEHRAM RASHID KARMANI, (2) ARDESHIR HORMUZDIAR HASERABADI and (3) KHODABUX KHASHROO. ..... Defendants.

To,

KHODABUX KHASHROO,
The 3rd defendant above-named.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the above suit has been filed against you under Rule 2, Order 37 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 7,606-4-0 for principal and interest and costs.

And take further notice that you are hereby summoned to apply to the Court within 10 days from the service of the summons upon you or within such further period as may be allowed on application to the Chamber Judge for leave to appear and defend the suit.

And also take notice that in default of your obtaining such leave the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,606-4-0 interest and costs.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1936.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

4395

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

Useful, extensive and valuable land with a good frontage is to be let on lease in the Compound of the District Local Board Office. This land is eminently suitable for the buildings of Cinemas, Theatres, Banks, Hotels conducted on English Style offices, etc. Will consider reasonable offers. Apply with terms or see personally President, District Local Board, Ahmedabad.

(4396)

RANJIT NURSING ASSOCIATION. JAMNAGAR.

The New term of the Nursing class will commence from January next. Female candidates desirous of joining this class should submit their applications to the U|S as early as possible.

This Association has been affiliated to the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. The course of studies is of 3-1|2 years. On passing the two examinations, the Nurse student is given Diploma by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. Lectures are given in Gujrati.

P. M. MEHTA,
M. D. M. S., F. C. P. S.,
Chief Medical Officer.
Nawanagar State.

25th November, 1936.

(4392)

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT CHAMPORA-ANJUNA-BARDEZ, GOA.

By order of the Official Assignee sale on Monday, 7th December, 1936, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at our rooms 122, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of insolvent Camilla Diago Andre Pinto in Land known as Chuvaddechi Addi situated at Champora Anjuna, Bardez, Goa (Portuguese India), size of land (5,000) Meters bounded on the North by property of Pedro Augusto Patricio De Sousa, on the East and South Road; on the West property of Diogo Matias Gomes Drago.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers.

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GONDAL'S PRECAUTIONS

Rs. 5,000 Award For Outlaw's Arrest

LUCKNOW, November 28.

Extensive precautionary measures are being adopted by the Gonda police, in order to safeguard the villagers, against the depredations of Mewaram's gang.

It may be recalled, that Mewaram who is till now responsible for more than two dozen murders in the entire district, has become a terror to people there. Among the preventive measures so far adopted, are extensive police patrolling in the affected areas, searches of the houses of suspects and strict scrutiny on the sale of cartridges.

About 100 villagers are to be trained as sharp shooters under the Village Defence Scheme launched by the district authorities and almost every village will have guns.

A reward of Rs. 5,000 has been announced for information leading to the arrest of Mewaram.—United Press.

EASTERN STATES AND THEIR NEW AGENCIES

Changes Under Federal Constitution

RANCHI, November 29.

"United Press" understands that in view of the Federal Part of the India Constitution Act of 1935 coming into operation in a couple of years time, it has been decided to place the 42 States comprising the Eastern States Agency under the direct charge of different Agents to the Governor-General. By this arrangement the States of Cooch Behar and Tripura will be transferred from their present political relations with the Government of Bengal. The political charges of the 42 States comprising the Eastern States Agency will be distributed as follows:—

(1) Political Agent, Chattisgarh States with Headquarters at Raipur, Central Provinces: Bastar, Ghanghbhankar, Chhuihadan, Jashpur, Kalahandi, Kanker, Kawardha Khairagarh, Korea, Nandgaon, Patna, Raigarh, Sakti, Sarangarh, Surguja and Udaipur.

(2) Political Agent, Orissa States with Headquarters at Sambalpur, Orissa: Athgarh, Athmallik, Bamra, Baramba, Baudh, Gangpur, Bonai, Daspal, Dhankanal, Hindol, Keonjhar, Khandpara, Kharasawan, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Palhara, Rairakhol, Banpur, Seraikala, Sonepur, Talchar and Tilgira.

(3) Political Agent, Bengal States, (who will be the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Eastern States, with Headquarters at present at Ranchi): Cooch Behar, Tripura and Mayurbhanj.—United Press.

Governor To Visit Porbander

BARODA, November 29.

The Governor of Bombay, Lord Brabcurne, will be visiting Porbander, a State in Kathiawar next month.

Preparations are afoot for according him a warm welcome.—United Press.

A competitive examination will be held in Delhi on March 29, next, and subsequent days for entry to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun in the term beginning on or about August, 30, 1937.

At this examination 15 vacancies will be offered.

PLAZA

TO-NIGHT & DURING THE WEEK 6 & 9-30 p.m.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

SOME INDUSTRIES WHICH MAY BE STARTED IN INDIA—I

Forest Produce ... Carbonate Of Soda ... Alkali Earths ... Honey

By N. R. BAPASOLA

In this first of a series of article, Mr. Bapasola suggests a number of industries which may be started with profit in India.

FOREST PRODUCTS

I am afraid we have not yet paid special attention to the forest products of India, such as gums and resins. These gums and resins may be very largely utilised in various textile mills and these gums are to be purified and refined. From the resin varnishes, paints and colours can be produced.

With regard to cutch there is a very important trade and the details and particulars can be obtained from Dr. Warth's investigation from Agricultural Ledger 1895, No. 1. The enquiry was next prosecuted by Dr. Leather, Agricultural chemist to the Government of India. The Katha is very largely used in India and the trade is very largely in the hands of small manufacturers and dealers. As a rule the right to work the cutch forests belonging to the Government of India is granted by licence and sold by auction or tender. Each cutch tree usually yields about half a ton and 80 cutch trees are put to auction at a time.

BAEL FRUITS

There is a vast field in this particular type of fruit and the medicinal properties of this fruit are well-known for ages. The half ripe fruit is extensively used in India as an astringent, digestive and for stomachache and is prescribed in diarrhoea and dysentry and often proves effective in chronic cases. Even the British Pharmacopoeia has acknowledged the merits of this particular half ripe fruit. I therefore advise the people to take some interest in this particular line.

SODA SOILS

A very large trade is done in the south of India at Salen and Mysore and licences were granted for using the saline earth which produces carbonate of soda by mere process of washing. Here is a very important trade which is neglected. The attention of the Mysore Government should be drawn to its possibilities. They must also find out various saline soils at Salen in the south of India. I understand some years ago the licence was granted at Behar in the United Provinces for the manufacture of Sajji or Rasi from the saline earth.

Pure carbonate of soda can be prepared on very large quantity from the Lake Lonar in Behar. Blocks of mixed salts are obtained by divers in certain parts of the lake, on evaporation deposit salts among which the principal is carbonate of soda. This is a very important industry which requires special attention for converting the carbonate of soda of pure kind by the scientific treatment from the lake of Lonar water Berar. Of course the licence are required which can be easily obtained from our Government.

CAUSTIC SODA

I have written various articles on this particular subject for producing caustic soda, chlorine gas, etc., from our sea water and from common salt and there is no need for me to write again and again on this particular subject. We can bring into this market the chief supply of alkali to the doors of Indian soap manufacturers, paper works, artificial silk manufacturers (when they happen to start such industry) and for the purification of the oils. We are certainly backward in our chemical enterprise and if we were to pay little attention we would be able to do great service to India in establishing the foundation of the alkali industry.

Let me congratulate Dhangadhra State for having established the first alkali industry for the production of soda ash, soda bicarbonate and caustic soda but unfortunately owing to some reason or other this particular industry is not working at present. I also draw the attention of the leading industrialists to come to some understanding with the State and try to work up this particular industry, as almost all raw materials are available in abundance and the factory is working in perfect condition. It is necessary that the State should not interfere in the management and working of the said factory but the State have certain share out of the profit and I dare say this industry would flourish without difficulty.

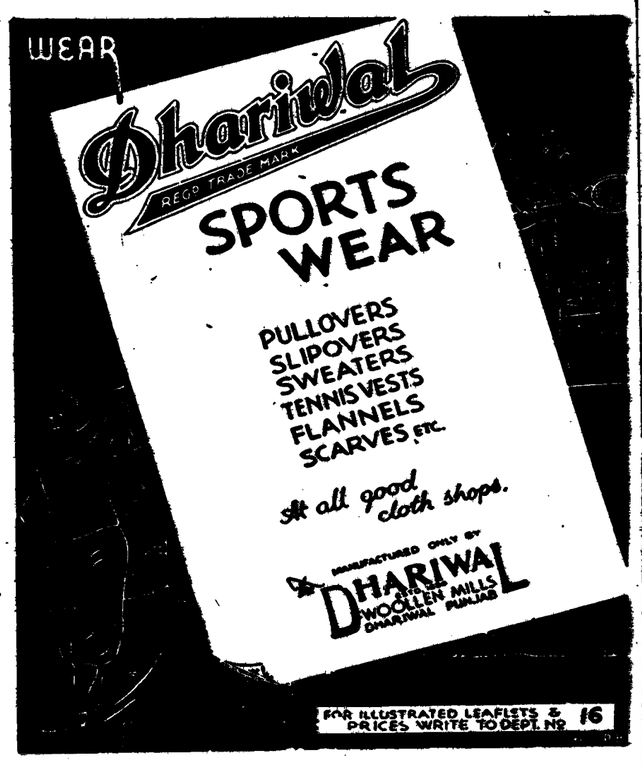
SODIUM SULPHATE OR GLAUBER'S SALT

I have already written in my previous article that we can utilise the waste water of aerated factories and produce glauber salt in very large quantities at very low price.

ALKALI EARTHS

This is the most important of the barium salts and is known as Barites. It is found in mineral bodies and very large quantity can be obtained at Karnul District, Madras. There are numerous alkali earth and salts which

(Continued in Col. 3).



Selling Representatives
Messrs. FULCHAND & SONS, 373, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.

Paper MAKING In India

Good Scope For Many New Enterprises

(BY G. GULRAJANEY.)

The total consumption of paper in India is about 1,90,000 tons, valued at about Rs. 3,50,00,000 and yet India is one of the poorest consumers of paper in the World. If the consumption per head of population eventually become one-fifth of that in the U.S., or roughly equivalent to that in the Argentine, the annual value would be Rs. 90 crores. In America, the paper consumption is one ton per annum for every 40 inhabitants, whereas in India one ton represents 7,000 inhabitants. The tremendous scopes for paper factories in India is, therefore, obvious. If forced to rely on imports for paper requirements at the present scale, the country's balance of trade would be materially affected, while in times of war, it might be entirely cut off from supplies of what, after the essential necessaries of life, is perhaps the first necessity of a civilised country.

India is one of the progressive countries and is being industrialised though at a snail's pace and it is to be noted that 3 new concerns for manufacture of Pulp and Paper have only recently come to light. This brings the total number of Paper Mills to 12; and the capacity of the Indian Mills has thereby increased to about 55,000 tons annually.

THE SCOPE.

Out of the total import of paper in India, which stands at about 1,45,000 tons, valued at Rs. 2,70,-00,000, we must deduct about 58,000 tons of old news papers, 21,000 tons of Card board, and 26,000 tons of News prints which are not manufactured in India at the moment. This leaves a balance of 40,000 tons. An allowance for very cheap quality of paper with which India cannot compete for the present must be taken into account. It is about 15,000 tons, this leaves a margin of about 25,000 tons of paper which could still be manufactured in India. The 3 new Paper Mills, I understand, produce about 12,000 tons of paper. Therefore, there is even at present, field for manufacture of 13,000 tons of paper. India has plentiful supply of raw materials for manufacture of paper, and can manufacture continuously from these materials, the sort of paper in demand in India, at a cost that will ensure a good margin of profit. I can, therefore, see no reason why it should not with such resources be able to capture the Indian Market.

There are at present very few Paper Mills in India which are in a good position with regard to supply of raw materials and finished products. Most of them are away from the source of raw materials. This naturally results in high costs of production. Although with the advance of years, the manufacturing costs have been reduced to about Rs. 260 or thereabout per ton of paper, there are some rates still available in India where the production costs could be as low as Rs. 230; and I am sure that the Mills, if located there, will not experience any difficulty in marketing their products. Even if this results in the over-production of paper in India, the success of such Mills is beyond doubt.

(Continued from Col. 2).

are obtained from the Geological Survey report of India.

BAMBOOS

There are vast bamboo fields in India and paper making materials can be obtained from the bamboo pulp mills and we can produce best quality paper. I would like to draw the attention of the Vansda State to start such an industry where the bamboos are available in abundance. The paper industry can very well be started and it will not in the least be difficult to make it a success.

HONEY

A very large supply of bees honey can be obtained in India. Up to now the work is not done on a scientific basis. It is collected by crude type of people and there is a very little possibility of obtaining pure honey. In European countries artificial methods are employed and the honey is collected in a decent way. Honey is collected in India by savage people who are living in the mountains. They crush very often the bees also and they don't even filter the honey which is largely adulterated. If systematic methods are employed a decent trade can be done.

There is also a vast field for huge trade not only in honey but also in the wax obtained from the honey comb. Honey is very largely employed for various medical preparation and it is also used for edible purposes. The wax can also be used for innumerable purposes especially for sizing the cloth, for giving glaze, for preparing boot polishes, for the manufacture of furniture polish, for the liquid polish for stone, marbles, etc.

The wax plays an important part in the polishing industry. It is also useful for giving strength to the yarn and, therefore, it is incomparable for making use in sizing the yarn. Even ordinary shoe makers make their thread strong and this thread is passed in a crude manner; he rubs the thread with the ball of wax up and down until the yarn takes way the wax. You might have already noticed such a demonsiration at a shoe makers' shop in India especially in Bombay. Why then do we not refine dedorise and decolarise the wax and sell in large quantities for making polishes for boots and shoes, for preserving the leather and for the sizing and various textile purposes? We also require very large quantities of wax for the textile industry in order to give strength to the yarn whilst in the process of weaving and many useful preparations can be made out of these wax such as sizing compound, glazing compound, etc.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Safety First Association's Efforts To Reduce Them

NEW DELHI: Nov. 24.

Vigorous steps are being taken for the reduction of accidents among industrial workers by the Safety First Association of India.

This Association has set up an Industrial Safety Service, which is releasing each month an article dealing with different aspects of industrial efficiency and safety. These articles are based on data collected from numerous sources, and summarise clearly the best information obtainable.

In addition, this Association in its campaign to conserve life and property, has introduced an award for bravery. This takes the form of a silver medal with ring and ribbon, together with a diploma. The award is open to persons engaged in industry in India, Burma and Ceylon. Its object is to recognise—"conspicuous acts of merits or gallantry, involving personal risk or other special circumstances, performed by any person to save human life and limb from accidental death or injury."

Applications or recommendations for this award, it is requested, should be made in writing to the Secretary of the Association, together with full details and names and addresses of witnesses.

Safety First Associations have been in existence in the leading countries of the world for many years and have exercised a most valuable and beneficial influence. The Indian Association was set up in 1932, and has since then made steady progress towards introducing rules for the protection of workers in industry throughout India.—United Press.

WOOD-CHOCOLATE

(From A Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Mail.)

Science is not only exercised in making wood resist fire, but also to show that almost anything can be made from it. This at least is the moral I took away from the exhibit arranged by the Timber Development Association last week. There I was offered a chocolate, which I was told was made from wood. So it was and surprisingly too the filling was not, to my relief, sawdust, but wood sugar!

There were many attractive and exotic woods among the exhibits, which also included a sun-bathing costume made of a thin veneer of wood, a three-ply sun-hat, and innumerable rayon fabrics!

Building A NEW Russia

Soviet Engineers Construct Fine Cities For Workers

(By LOUIS FISCHER)
KIEV, (By Air Mail).

The Soviet Union is becoming less like its past and more and more like its future. The numerous ugly vestiges of Czarism and the wounds of a costly revolution are disappearing before the emerging contours of another era. The U.S.S.R.'s present is beginning to be a blue print of its future.

Tiflis has a new and broad Riverside Drive, straight new streets hewn out of the hills in the town, blocks of new students' dormitories, and rows of new workers' homes. Kiev in the last year numerous excellent apartment houses. The eye of every Soviet traveller feasts on thousands of recently laid-out parks.

TROLLY-BUSES IN ROSTOV

Rostov has just completed the grandest theatre erected under the Soviet regime. It also boasts of a new trolly-bus line through a new central avenue. Nalchik, a gem in the North Caucasian republic of the Kabardinians, is expanding ambitiously. Since my last Soviet journey a year ago this one-storey town of 40,000 people has finished about 20 structures of two and three storeys. Moscow's growth astounds even the permanent resident when he goes on a housing hunt.

Every collective farm I visited has a "hut laboratory"—a small building supplied with charts, pictures, models of agricultural equipment, a microscope, and so on. Here the peasants take courses in the proper preparation of seed, the proper use of machinery, plant and animal diseases, fertilizers crop rotation. Thus is science being brought down to the lowest producing unit, the mujik, who now resents that name, once synonymous with serfdom and backwardness. Today he is a kolhoz-nik.

A considerable number of kolhozis have acquired one-and-one-half ton motor trucks during the last year. The chauffeur joins the tractor driver in forming a bridge between farm and city, and the peasant discovers a hitherto unknown interest in good roads. He begins to lay them. The bicycle too has come to the village, and tractors and combines are ubiquitous.

NEW GENERATION

Mechanisation and an improved agrarian technique proved their value this summer. Living standards in the countryside are obviously rising. More is expected of the peasants—I found shock brigades and "Stakhanovites" in the collectives and more is given to them. Bolshevik politics and, inevitably, international affairs become the peasant's daily concern. He wants to read a paper, listen to the radio. Talented youngsters are sent to the best city educational institutions. A new generation of able, intelligent organisers and leaders is springing up.

IMPROVING INDIA'S DRUG MANUFACTURE

Biochemical Industry To Be Established For Standardization

A definite step towards the standardisation of drugs in India with possibilities of the tightening of control over the manufacture of spurious drugs is being taken in the establishment of a Biochemical Standardization Laboratory, for which orders have already been issued by the Government of India.

LABORATORY

The Laboratory will consist of a Bio-assay sub-section and a Pharmaceutical sub-section, and among its functions will be the preparation and maintenance of suitable standards of strength, purity and quality for drugs, and standardization of methods of analysis and test with regard to climatic and other conditions prevailing in different parts of India. The Laboratory will also act as expert referee in respect of disputed analysis of samples sent by local Governments, guide, co-ordinate and correlate the work of provincial, laboratories, assay and test chemicals and drugs, and biological products such as serum and vaccines, and organo-metallic compounds at the request of Central or local Governments, and periodically issue bulletins about its progress in various branches of its activities, and supply information to manufacturers and Provincial laboratories as the need may be.

The Laboratory will, to commence with, be located at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, and Bt. Colonel R. N. Chopra, C.I.E., I.M.S., Director, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, will be responsible for its organization and direction in the early stages. The reason why Calcutta has been selected as the site for the Laboratory is that in Calcutta the Laboratory will have the advantage of housing accommodation in the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health besides access to the laboratories of the latter. Further, in Calcutta, it will have the additional advantage of the assistance and direction of Bt. Colonel Chopra's great pharmacological knowledge and experience.

The staff of the Laboratory will consist, besides a number of assistants, in its Bio-assay sub-section of one Pharmacologist, two Experimental Assistants, and in its Pharmaceutical sub-section of one Pharmaceutical Chemist, one Bio-chemist and two Assistant Chemists, and steps have already been taken for their recruitment.

STANDARDIZATION

It may be recalled that in March 1927, a resolution was adopted by the Council of State recommending that local Governments should be urged to take steps to control the indiscriminate use of medicinal drugs and for the standardization of the preparation and for the sale of such drugs. Accordingly, in consultation with the local Governments, a Committee was appointed, presided over by Bt. Colonel Chopra, to explore and define the problem of drug control and to make recommendations. The recommendations of this Committee were considered in consultation with the local Governments, and action is now being taken to implement them.

It may be noted that the control of drugs is primarily a matter of provincial concern, and under the new Constitution will be even more so. Central legislation or any other action taken by the Central Government alone cannot in the circumstances suffice to meet the problems disclosed. Though adequate action could not be taken so long because of the existing financial stringency, in view of the increasing gravity of the problem and the interest it has evoked from representative commercial and medical organisations, as well as from the public, the Laboratory is being established as a first towards dealing with this problem and assisting local Governments to make their own preparations. The Laboratory will evolve definite norms or standards, but with the establishment, it is hoped that there will be the beginning of control over the manufacture of spurious drugs, to be implemented by suitable provincial action for examination of drugs, patent medicines, etc., the norm or standards set up by the Central Laboratory providing the provinces with a basis on which adequate steps can be taken to enforce local laws against adulteration.

BUILDING INDUSTRY IN ENGLAND

The Building Trades Exhibition is now being held in London, and is easily the biggest yet organised in England. The insulation of sound is so much the feature of the Exhibition as to point a moral on the most sound-producing show of all, the National Radio Exhibition which preceded it only a fortnight before in the same building!

The extent to which the chemist and the physicist have come to the aid of the architect in recent years is everywhere apparent. Experts of the Government's National Physical Laboratory demonstrate how the noises of footsteps have been reduced and the progress that has been made towards the really "silent tread"—the coming of which will be welcomed in every self-contained flat. Among the many structural features making towards the reduction of sound are double windows and "floating" floors and ceilings, while the building products include scientific blocks and plasters based on natural anhydrite and gypsum and possessing remarkable sound absorbent properties.

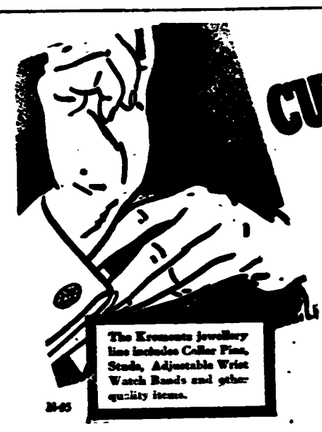
BOMBAY PRINTING ACADEMY

(From A Correspondent.)

The art of Printing is making rapid strides in India. Where there were only a press or two to be found, to-day thousands of presses are busy working. In Bombay City proper there are not less than 400 printing houses and daily the number is increasing to meet the growing demands for printing of all nature. The higher tests in printing now demand better class of printing, even the returns to the trade may not be adequate. The printer has also realised the necessity to support good printing to push forward his business. Even a pan-biddi-wala, a grocer or a sweet-meat seller puts his labels on his materials, as he now believes that the printed word is more forceful.

PRINTING ACADEMY.

To improve and develop this art, the Bombay Press Owners' Association founded last year the Academy of Printing. It is a new and bold experiment in the country and it has now completed the first year of its existence.



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Can Office Acceptance Follow Council Entry?

"ILLOGICAL & IMPOSSIBLE"

Congress Has Definitely Rejected New Constitution, Says Sardul Singh

OTTAPALAM, Nov. 29.

"As long as the Congress is committed to the attainment of Swaraj by all legitimate and peaceful means and as long as direct mass action forms a part of its policy, the only straightforward course left to it is not to work any Constitution that is not acceptable to it, or at least has not the moral support of great majority of Indians. By adopting that course alone the Congress can gain and maintain prestige and strength in the country. There should be no vacillation in declaring such policy" declared Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar presiding over the Malabar Political Conference to-day.

Continuing he said:—

"The voice of doubt and indecision on the part of the Congress has already raised hopes in the minds of responsible British statesmen that whatever any body might say, the new Constitution is going to be worked by all parties in India. If there is any hope of a speedy change in the Constitution in response to agitation in India against it, that is already gone. In case the Congress gives its decision to accept Ministerships, whatever verbal camouflage we might employ to hide out the position, it would be understood to mean the working of the Constitution and result in the shattering of all hopes of a favourable change in the Constitution during reasonable time limit. The country will then remain saddled for long time to come with the Constitution no body likes".

UNLIKE COUNCIL ENTRY

Proceeding the Sardar said:

"It is sometimes urged when entry into the legislatures has created no demoralisation in the country why should we fear that acceptance of offices would result in such a set-back? But there is world of difference between accepting offices and entry into the legislatures. The legislatures are after all a sort of platform. The Congress by entering the legislatures has taken away that platform from the Government. The legislatures instead of supporting the Government's acts and policy now, when occupied by Congressmen oppose those acts and that policy. It is true Congressmen in the legislatures have not been able to press the Government to do anything useful for the country or prevent it from adopting an undesirable course when it was so minded but we should remember in both these respects the Government had to work alone without any support from the representatives of people. Such change in the functions of the legislatures is not a mean achievement at least from the moral point of view.

PART & PARCEL OF GOVT.

"Would it be possible to say the same about the activities of Ministers under the future Constitution? Certainly not. The new Ministers shall be the part and parcel of the Government. When they work the Constitution even to the best advantage of the country, they will be there adding to the prestige of the present system of the Government.

"Sometimes it is said that acceptance of offices is a natural and logical consequence of permission by the Congress to enter the legislatures. One certainly does not follow from the other. In fact it is more than illogical to accept offices when the Congress has rejected the Constitution".

IS IT SATYAMURTHI?

Continuing he said:

"If the Punjab is regarded as an arm of India and Bengal, the heart, surely, Madras is the head of Indian body-politic. Consequently it is not unoften that your province has given a lead and shape to Indian political thought. I am sure in the future too your province would give a proper lead in this direction because if the head goes wrong the whole body is apt to be paralysed. One of your great leaders, perhaps the best product in the country from the point of view of parliamentary activities, has assured us if he is appointed a Minister, he would order all policemen should wear Khaddar and salute the Congress Ministers. He has further assured that he has got permission from the Governor to carry out his proposals in this direction. It sounds odd for the Congress leaders, who have committed to complete independence, to talk of the Governor's permission."

NATIONAL DEMAND.

Concluding Sardar Sardul Singh said:

"We went to jails and some of us lost their lives even not for Khadi or police salutations but for securing complete independence for our country for ending the poverty and starvation that haunts Indian life in every step. If by acceptance of office I could achieve these objects I should certainly accept office but that is impossible under the new Constitution Unless all imperial services are put under Indian control, unless the Indian army and foreign policy are placed under the control of the Indian legislatures, unless the Indian railways and finances are placed in the hands of Indians, to talk of Provincial Autonomy even with no safeguards and reservations for the Governor is a mockery and to work such an Autonomy is to play false to our pledges and to the interests of starving millions".—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.) GSF 15.14 Mc/s. (19.82 m.), GSB 19.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Music and Variety From Scotland. 8-10 p.m. Short story. 8-24 p.m. Dance Music. 8-54 p.m. Musical Interlude. 9-0 p.m. "Milford Haven to Billingsate", 9-30 p.m. A Sonata Recital. 10-0 p.m. The News and Announcements. 10-20 p.m. Light Orchestral Music.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

11-30 a.m. Selection of Indian Music. (Columbia Records). 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. A Variety of Songs and Popular Music. 5-30 p.m. Hindustani Songs by Allabux. Assisted by the VUB Indian Orchestra. 6-15 p.m. Talk (Gujarati): "Sensible Mother's Problem." By Medico. 6-30 p.m. A Variety Programme. By Shri Ram Sangit Vidyalaya. Conducted by Ramchandra G. Phatak. 7-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. By Pandit Lakshmanrao Oghale. 7-30 p.m. Light Music. By Indira Wadkar. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla. 8-30 p.m. The Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 p.m. Gazals and Quwalis. By Ahmed Dilawar. Assisted by the VUB Indian Orchestra. 9-30 p.m. Talk (English): "Popular Superstitions." By Dr. Jal Feeroze Balsara. 9-45 p.m. The News. 10-0 p.m. "Merchant of Venice." Scenes Presented by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club. 10-30 p.m. Latest Dance Records. Introducd by 'Mena.'

Phohi Programme

5-30—6-30: Wavelength 31.28 m. 19-00—31-00: Wavelength 25.57 m.

WAVELENGTH 31.28 m.

5-30—6-30 Special Broadcast for Central and South America by the Roman Catholic Broadcasting Association: 1. Music. 2 Political talk by Paul de Waart. 3 Mission News. 4 Music. 5 Talk. 6 Journal.

WAVELENGTH 25.57 m.

(For the Netherland Indies.)

19-00 National Anthem—Opening announcement. 10-05 Music. 19-10 The latest News from Holland. 19-20 The Phohi ensemble, directed by Lee Cohen. 19-30 Sports commentaries by C. J. Groothoff. 10-50 The Phohi ensemble (continued) 20-10 Sketch by Jan Hartman. 20-40 The Phohi ensemble (continued).

Java Programmes

(WAVELENGTH: 20, 25, 27 and 31 m.)

4-45 Light Gram Music. 9-00 Schubert programme. 9-40 Religious 20 minutes. 10-00 Weather Report and Lunch Music. 11-00. Dance Music by Pat Hyde's Swing Music. 11-20 News. 11-30 Popular Music. 12-00 Gram. records. 12-20 News. 15-30 Light gram. music. 16-00 Half hour for the children. 16-40 South African songs. 17-00 News. 17-20 Greta Keller sings. 17-35 Dance Music 18-10 English conversation lessons. 18-30 Concert by Nirom Orchestra. 19-30 Talk on sports. 19-45 music.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 822 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Indian Music. (Recorded). 9-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Foundations of Indian Music." No. 4. Composition of Ragas. By Rafique Ghaznavi. 9-15 Air Orchestra. Ghandhari Todi. 9-25 Mohammed Rafique Ghaznavi. "Rain ka Supna." Asthai Lalit (Bilampat). "Piya piya Karat papihara" Khayal Lalit (Drut). "Thumri Kalangra." "Thumri Bhairvi Sindh." 12-30 p.m. AIR Orchestra. Sawant Sarang. 12-40 Mohammed Hashim. "Kar ke vabasta-i-gaisu-parishan mujh ko. "Kis bala men mnjhe dala dil-i-nadan mnjh ko." (Jalil). "Kia puchhte ho qissa hamare malal ke. "Khanjar utha ke dekho kaleja nikal ke." (Nasikh). 1-0 Niaz Bai of Patiala. "Garjat ae." Khayal Surdasi Malhar. "Un bin mai ka kal na pare." Mian ki Malhar (Ikwal). "Idhar phir bhi ana udhar jane wale. "Mire dil ko betab kar jane wale." 1-30 A Variety Programme. 5-0 1st News and Weather Report (English). 5-10 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 5-20 AIR Orchestra. Maligora. 5-30 Mohammad Hashim. "Ap har zarre men darparda raha karte hain. "Dekhne wale magar dekh liya karte hain." "Sunte hain keh Mahshar men phir jalwagiri hogi. "Yeh shakh-i-tamanna bhi ik bar hari hogi." 5-50 "Ras Lila." By AIR Artists. 6-0 Niaz Bai of Patiala. "Barse badariya." Khayal Kamod. "Tujhe kia bataun main razdan rahe raz parda-i-raz men. "Zara dast-i-naz se chher de abhi soz aega-saz men." 6-25 Haider Hussain Chughtai. "Naiki Kandra on Sitar. 6-35 Niaz Bai of Patiala. "Kal na parat insida." Khayal Puriya. "Sari duniya mujhe kaihti tira saudai hai. "Ab mira hosh men ana tiri ruswai hai." 6-55 Chamber Music. (Indian). A Hindi Geet on Sarod. "Preetam ke man ko tarfa de." 7-0 "For Villagers Only." (Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.) 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Urdu Books of the month." No. 4. By Mirza Mohammad Said. 8-15 Mohammad Rafique Ghaznavi. "Tum bin balam." Asthai Puriya (Bilampat). "Thumri Pahari." "Ghazal and Punjab Folk songs." 9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "Man versus Microbe." No. 3. The history of man's fight against disease: The Leprosy Campaign. By Dr. John Lowe. Relayed from the Calcutta Radio Station. 10-0 A Studio Concert. Hubert Madge. Violin. Elizabeth Coyne, Mezzo-Soprano. Ethel Gately, Thelma Barron, Piano Duets.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. SB An Orchestral Concert. By Ted Frangopoulo and his Blue Harmony Boys. 1-16 p.m. SB Talk (English): "Germany" No. 3. Agricultural Policy and Labour Service. By E. Von Selzam, Consul General for Germany. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-36 p.m. A Broadcast for School Students. Talks: "Great Men in Indian History." No. 1. Asoka the Great. By Nripen Chatterjee. 1-51 p.m. Talk: "First ride in an Aeroplane." By S Mukherjee. No. 1, in the series, "Thrills." 2-6 p.m. Vocal Music (Modern). By Sheilda, Haldar and Gouri Kedar Bhattacherjee. 2-26 p.m. Instrumental music Dilruba Solo-Piloo. By Dakshina Tagore. 2-46 p.m. Humorous Sketch by Bimal Das Gupta. 5-6 p.m. A Broadcast for Rural Areas. 5-36 p.m. "The Twilight Melody". A Musical Portrait. Written by Banikumar. Produced by Sailesh Datta Gupta. 6-21 p.m. A Musical Entertainment By the Members of New Theatres Ltd. Relayed from the Tollygunge Studio. (By Kind permission of the Management). 7-21 p.m. Instrumental Music. Sanai. By Ali Hossain and Party. 7-46 p.m. Kheyal (Dhanesri) By Bhishmadev Chatterjee. 8-6 p.m. SB Talk: "Industry". No. 2. Chemistry in need of Industry. By Dr. Kudrat-i-Khuda. 8-21 p.m. SB Dhrupad and Dhamar (Main-ki-Malhar). By Latit Mohan Mukerjee. 8-41 SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In Bengali). 8-46 p.m. SB The News and Announcements. 9-1 p.m. SB Commercial News and Weather Report (in English). 9-6 p.m. SB The News and Announcements. 9-21 p.m. SB Annual St. Andrew's Day Dinner. After dinner speeches and Music Relayed from the Grand Hotel.

CHRISTIANS TROUNCED

Hindus Play Exhibition Cricket In First-Round Of C. P. Quadrangular

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Nov. 29.

Hindus defeated Christians in the first round of the C. P. Quadrangular Cricket Tournament this morning by an innings and 104 runs.

Hindus played first and scored 233 runs.

Jayawant displayed exhibition of sound cricket with 57 while Laghate played a fighting innings carrying his bat for a half century.

Christians were no match for Hindus. In the first knock they made 83 and in the second made to follow on but collapsed for 46. Sane proved too deadly for them and took 6 wickets for 32.

F. A. CUP MATCHES

Shildon Beat Stalybridge Celtic

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The following are results of the matches played in the Football Association Cup:

FIRST ROUND.

Shildon 4, Stalybridge Celtic 2, South Liverpool 1, Morecambe 0. Lincolncity 1, New Brighton 1, Accrington Stanley 3, Wellington Town 1, York City 5, Hull City 2, Oldham 1, Tranmere Rovers 0, Crewe Alexandra 5, Rochdale 1, Blythspartans 0, Wrexham 2, Rotherham United 4, Hartlepools 4, Burton Town 5, Wigan Athletic 1, Barrow 0, Mansfield Town 4, Frickley Colliery 0, Southport 2, Walsall 3, Scunthorpe 0, Halifax 1, Darlington 2, Boston United 1, Spenny Moor United 1, Carlisle United 2, Stockport County 1 Gateshaad 2, Notts County 0, Crystal Palace 1, Southend United 1, Corinthians 0, Bristol Rovers 2, Walthamstown Avenue 6, Northampton 1, Ryde Sports 1, Gillingham 5, Queenspark Rangers 5, Brighton and Hove 1, Ipswich Town 2, Watford 1, Bournemouth and Boscombe 5, Harwich and Parkstone 1, Newport County 3, Bristol City 0, Bath City 1, Tunbridgewells Rangers 2, Exeter City 3, Folkestone 0, Yeovil and Petters 4, Worthing 3, Cardiff City 3, Southall 1, Aldershot 1, Millwall 6, Ilford 2, Reading 4, Clapton Orient 2, Torquay United 1, Swindon 6, Dulwich Hamlep 0, Dartford 3, Peterboro United 0.—Reuter.

TABLE TENNIS

Central India Brother Champions In Bombay

BOMBAY, Friday.

Master Jinger, an eleven years old boy, better known as "Baby Champion" in Central India arrived in Bombay sometime back, accompanied by his elder brother Adi Khory. The brothers have several table-tennis championships to their credit and were invited to play yesterday at the White House, Apollo Bunder, by C. Jamsetjee, grandson of late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, where friends of the family were invited and a pleasant afternoon was spent.

In the first match the "Baby Champion" played Amjad Ali of the Royal Afghan Consulate, a veteran player from the Punjab, who could not stand the forceful shots of his opponent who proved too good for him and beat him in two straight sets.

The best match of the afternoon was when the brother champions were pitched against each other. A very high standard of table tennis touching the highest mark of skill and accuracy was witnessed. The match lasted for over an hour and a half, each set being carried to ten games all, and at last it was declared to be a drawn game, though the younger brother received rounds of cheers for his magnificent play. With a little more experience, Master Jinger should become India's No. I in this game.

The brothers might take part in the open Table Tennis tournament being arranged by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club.

After the matches the guests were entertained to tea at the Taj Mahal Hotel where, in his short speech, C. Jamsetjee paid a tribute to the brothers for their great skill in the game, particularly to the youngster when the speaker said, "This little boy plays a magnificent game, and I am sure he has a bright future ahead."

A daring robbery was committed at Shikarpur near Hathi Gate when a Hindu shop-keeper, Bhai Tarachand, was mercilessly assaulted and relieved of the cash box containing Rs. 206 which he was carrying from the shop to his houre. The victim was picked up later in an unconscious state. The culprits are at large.

280,000 WATCH CUP-TIES

Sunderland's Bad Luck: Fails To Retain Leadership

CLOSE STRUGGLE FOR LEADERSHIP OF SECOND DIVISION

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Bad luck appears to dog Sunderland goal-keepers. Last season Thorpe was killed. Yesterday Mopson, being carried off with concussion, robbed Sunderland of the chance of retaining leadership. Misfortune continued and Carter missed penalty before the interval. Carter, however, scored from penalty on resumption, whereafter Charlton reorganised the attack. Tadman, Wilkinson, right-winger and centre-forward, respectively, changing places thrilled 43,000 spectators. Stephenson and Hobbis twice within ten minutes scored Charlton's three goals.

Portsmouth although held to a drawn fast game regained its leadership. Portsmouth scored through Parker first in the 25th minute, but Milsom equalised four minutes before the interval. There was no further scoring in the second half, though the game was most exciting: Bolton's defence was sorely tested.

Arsenal which was creeping up thrilled 40,000. Drake scored for the Arsenal in the second minute, enabling his side to secure the lead of one nil at the interval.

On resumption the play was most exciting. Gale equalised in 51st minute; then Milne netted twice, and Drake increased.

Westbromwich put up the most plucky fight, and Wood reduced following a corner. Fog terminated the most promising struggle at Manchester, where goalkeepers saved brilliantly from shots suddenly coming from mist.

A CLOSE STRUGGLE.

There was a close struggle for the leadership of the Second Division. Acquroff scored in the second minute for Bury, whose crafty pacy forwards harassed Villa's defence. Barsh increased. The interval score was 2/0. Hodgson scored over Villa in the closing minutes. Tottenhan's dash and Plymouth's finesse provided an excellent game. George hunt 15th minute for Tottenham. Smith equalised and McNeill added a minute from the interval, when the score was 4 Connor increased Plymouth's semi-darkness.

28,000 WATCH CUP-TIES.

An aggregate of 280,000 watched cup-ties, wherein there were startling results. Ipswich, who are comparatively new Southern Leaguers, although handicapped by lack of height against giant opponents played a brilliant game. Bruce scored second minute from the interval 1/0. Carter increased 35th minute Davies from penalty for Watford in the last minute. Walthamstow Amateurs' inspired game overran Northampton Davis' hat-tricking.

Corinthians again failed, Harris scoring for Bristol. Other cup hat-trick scorers were Magnall, Millwall: Harlston, Mansfield; Fitzgerald, Queens Park; Rangers, Charlton; Shildon, Evans Walsall; Agar, York.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The following are League Football results:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 1, Sheffield Wednesday 1, Charlton 3, Sunderland 1; Chelsea 4, Everton 0, Grimsby 1, Wolverhampton 1, Leeds 2, Manchester United 1, Liverpool 3, Derby 3, Manchester City 0, Brentford 0, when match was abandoned at Fortieth minute due to fog. Middlesbrough 2, Preston 1, Portsmouth 1, Bolton 1, Stoke 1, Huddersfield 1, West Bromwich 2, Arsenal 4.

Barnsley 4, Doncaster 1, Blackburn 5, Chesterfield 2, Blackpool 7, Nottingham Forest 1, Bradford 1, Fulham 1, Bury 2, Aston Villa 1, Leicester 4, Bradford City 1, Newcastle 3, Burnley 0, Norwich 4, Southampton 2, Sheffield United 2, Coventry 2, Tottenham 1, Plymouth 3, Westham 2, Swansea 0.

THIRD DIVISION

(Northern Section).

Chester 0, Port Vale 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

(First Division).

Aberdeen 3, Hamilton 0, Albion 2, Rangers 3, Arbroath 2 St. Mirren 2, Celtic 3, Dunfermline 1, Dundee 3, Third Lanark 2, Hibernian 2, Falkirk 2, Kilmarnock 4, St. Johnstone 2, Partick 1, Motherwell 0, Queen of South 0, Hearts 4, Queens Park 1, Clyde 3.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The following are results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules:—

Cheshire 12, Yorkshire 21, (At Birkenhead) Cumberland 3, Lancashire 14, (At Carlisle), Durham 9, Northumberland 4, at Blaydon, Bristol 5, Richmond 5, Cambridge University 22, United Services 3, Devonport Services 13, St. Barts Hospital 18, Harlequins 16, Blackheath 0, Leicester 11, Bath 0, London Scottish 19, The Army 3, Newport 17, Plymouth Albion 6, Northampton 16, Old Merchant Taylors 0, Oxford University 3, Gloucester 15, Rosslyn Park 3, London Irish 0, Aberavon 16, Guys Hospital 3, Crosskeys 7, Penarth 0, Llanelly 5, Neath 0, Nuneaton 8, Coventry 28, Pontypridd 3, Pontypool 3, Swansea 9, Cardiff 19, Glasgow Academicals 15, Kelso 15, Heriotonians 32, West of Scotland 6.—Reuter.

RUGBY N. UNION

LONDON, November 28.

The following are results of matches played under the Rugby Northern Union rules:—

Batley 9, New Castle 6;
Castleford 32, Dewsbury 13;
Huddersfield 7, Bradford 5;
Hull 28, Hunslet 19;
Keighley 33, Featherstone 5;
Leeds 22, Bramley 5;
Leigh 3, Hull Kingston Rovers 12;
Oldham 17, Barrow 6;
Rochdale 10, Liverpool 7;
Salford 11, Warrington 5;
St. Helens Recreation 21, Halifax 7;
Streatham and Micham 3, St. Helens 2;
Wakefield 6, Swinton 0;
Widnes 0, Wigan 8, and
York 35, Droughton 10.—Reuter's Special.

Scottish Goal Scorers

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Scottish Scorers: Aberdeen: Armstrong (twice) Strauss; Albion: Bruce, Blackwood; Rangers: Kinnard, Smith, Simpson; Arbroth Adam, Brand, St. Mirren Knox, Kelly; Celtic: McGrory (twice) Buchan; Dunfermline: McGowan; Dundee: Kirby, Ciata, Baxter; Third Lanark: Blair, Hay: Hibernian: Black, Brady, Falkirk: Dawson (twice) Kilmarnock: J. Robertson (thrice) Beattie: St. Johnstone: Ferguson, McCall: Partick: Grav; Hearts: Black (twice) Walsh Miller: Queens Park: Martin: Clyde: Wilson (twice) McCulloch.—Reuter.

Newtownford Finds Luck At Last

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Mr. Boazman's Newtownford which has been dogged by ill-luck in big races won Manchester November Handicap which marks the close of flat racing Newtownford was favourite in Lincolnshire, but was hampered when several horses fell. Then it was confidently expected to win Cesarewitch, but developed temperature, and did not run.

W. Rickaby rode Thrapston and A. Burns Tripolitaine. Flam did not run. Otherwise runners were identical.—Reuter Special.

Flat Season Racing Ends: Leaders

LONDON, November 28

The leaders at the end of the Flat Season Racing are as under:—

Owners:—Lord Astor £38,131: Lord Derby £29,839, and Aga Khan £29,055.

Trainers:—Lawson £61,431: Boss Rockfort £54,262, and Butters £35,141.

Jockeys:—Gordon Richards 177 winners: Nevett 106 winners, and Sirett 104 winners.—Reuter's Special.

"My cold disappeared entirely"

Singapore: "After inhaling Vapex for a couple of days my cold, which had been troubling me for weeks, disappeared entirely. . . Since using Vapex I am never more troubled with colds. I shall always recommend it to my friends."

From a Vapex user.

You too should use Vapex, not only to cure colds but to prevent them. Have it ready for use at the very first sign. Vapex is quick in action because it disperses the germs in the nose and throat. It is pleasant and concentrated in use.

VAPEX BRILLANT Of all Chemists

V. 236

Bombay Hockey League Appointments

The following are the appointments of the Bombay Hockey League for the week ending Dec. 6:

Mon. 30th Nov. Oval: V. J. Tech. Inst. vs. Indian Telegraphs, Mr. O. Ernst and Mr. M. Daniel. Mon. 30th Nov. A. F. (I) Bombay Battalion vs. Y. M. C. A. Mr. A. V. Riveiro and Mr. N. F. Stephens. Tues. 1st Dec. Churchgate: Customs A. C. vs. Lusitanians 'A'. Mr. E. J. N. Baria and Mr. C. E. Rodrigues. Tues. 1st Dec. Reclamation: B. B. & C. I. Rly 'A' vs. G. I. P. Rly Mech., Parel, Mr. S. A. Ranganatham and Mr. M. C. Kapadia. Thurs. 3rd Dec. A. F. (I): R. E. A. F. (I) vs. Lusitanians 'A', Mr. W. Cobbett and Mr. T. H. McManus. Thurs. 3rd Dec. Churchgate: Armed Police vs. Times of India, Mr. P. A. Fernandes and Mr. N. C. Nagporewalla. Thurs. 3rd Dec. Reclamation: Radio & Cables vs. Lusitanians 'B', Mr. C. A. Peters and Mr. E. H. A. Moulton. Fri. 4th Dec. Oval: G. I. P. Rly. Stores vs. B. P. T. Sports, Mr. P. J. De-Souza-Louzado and Mr. A. C. DeSouza. Fri. 4th Dec. A. F. (I): Bombay Battalion vs. W. H. Brady & Co., Mr. S. H. Bhoot and Mr. N. W. Essai. Sat. 5th Dec. Churchgate at 4 p.m.: Parsee Gymkhana vs. Parsee Cyclists, Mr. E. C. Rodgers and Mr. J. Pinto. Sat. 5th Dec. Churchgate at 5-10 p.m.: Bombay Telephone Co. vs. B. B. & C. I. Rly 'A', Mr. K. S. Lynn and Mr. H. S. Lynn. Sun. 6th Dec. Churchgate at 4 p.m.: W. H. Brady and Co. vs. Y. M. C. A., Mr. J. Baptista, and Mr. F. X. Fernandes. Sun. 6th Dec. Churchgate at 5-10 p.m.: Times of India vs. G. I. P. Rly, Mech., Parel, Mr. R. E. Fairman and Mr. T. E. McKenzie. Sun. 6th Dec. A. F. (I): Urban Infantry vs. Havero Sports, Mr. N. DeSouza-Leal and Mr. N. D. Kerrawalla.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Nov. 29.

The weather has been dry except for a few showers in Tenasserim and Malabar. Victoria Point reports two inches of rainfall. The Western disturbance is affecting the North-west Frontier.

FORECAST: A few showers are likely in Burma, Assam and the extreme south of the Peninsula.—A. P.

New Delhi, November 28.—Syed Itisham Hyder Chaudhury, has been elected to the Council of State from the East Bengal Mahomedan Constituency. Mr. A. Aikman has been elected to the Legislative Assembly from the Bengal European Constituency.—United Press.

Nagpur News

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY WINS BY 333 RUNS

Allahabad's Poor Show

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 29.

The Nagpur University started their first knock on Tuesday last against the Allahabad University in the Inter-University Cricket Round oin the C. P. Club ground. Jaiwant the home team skipper was the highest scorer with 33 runs. The Home team was out for 133 runs.

The visitors in reply were skittled out for a paltry score of 47 runs. Mahanand was the only batsman to score a double figure; his contribution being 18 runs.

The home team started their second knock with a lead of 86 runs. Tikekar, the opening bat of the side, played a capital innings for his 87 runs. It was really unfortunate that he failed to score the first century of his cricket career. Jim Mehta, the University tennis champion, remained unbeaten with 79 runs. Pundit was also another player who lost his half century by two marks. The home team declared with the total of 300 runs for 8 wickets.

The Allahabad University went out for batting with a heavy heart, a defeat staring them in the face. They required 387 runs to win, which looked impossible. The first pair of the visitors played a capital innings for 25 runs, but after the departure of Hamid Khan rot set in and the whole team was skittled out for 57. Thus the Nagpur University won the match by 333 runs.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Kartak Vad 2, 1993.
Muslim: Ramzan 15, 1355.
Parsi: Khordad 26, 1306.
Hightide: 0-53; 12-42.
Lowtide: 7-02; 18-45.
Sunrise: 6h. 54m.
Sunset: 6h. 0m.

Special Meeting of the Standing Committee at 2 p.m. (B. T.)

Domestic Occurrence

MARRIAGE

MUNSHI-DAJI.—At Sethna's Agiari, Tardeo, on Saturday, 28-11-36 Mr. B. R. Munshi to Miss Shirinben D. Daji.

HOMOEOPATHIC POST-GRADUATE ASSOCIATION

There will be a clinical meeting to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. at Sekh Saria Building, Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road.

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY

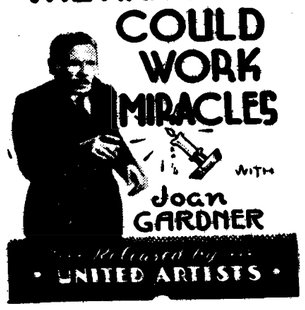
The 20th annual general meeting of the Seva Sadan Society will be held to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the Malabari Memorial Hall, Gamdevi.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhai Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 21st November 1936 was 250; of these 169 were males and 81 females.

BOMBAY BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Bombay Biological Association will be held in the Wilson College, Chowpatty to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. when Dr. D. S. Laud will deliver a lecture on "Food Supplies of Bombay."

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LONDON FILM presents
Roland YOUNG
in
THE MAN WHO COULD WORK MIRACLES

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LATEST MICKEY MOUSE
"HANDEL"
—the famous COMPOSER of music!
DASSERA FESTIVAL AT MYSORE!

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SONGS! ROMANCE! LAUGHS!

Directed by JOSEPH SANTLEY. Screenplay by Bert Kalmar-Harry Ruby. Produced by Edward Kaufman.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

An ordinary general meeting of the Association will be held in the Secondary Training College to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m., and a symposium on "Home Work" will be held at 6-15 p.m., Miss S. Panandikar presiding.

"DAIWADNYA KALOTTEJAK MANDAL"

Under the auspices of the above Mandal, the Annual Sports of the Daiwadnya Community will be held on the 20th December 1936. Entries close on the 4th December 1936. Further particulars can be had from 'Vinaya Press' Thakurdwar.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

The adjourned general body meeting of the Journalists' Association of India will be held at 107 Esplanade Road, Fort, tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the business mentioned in the notice dated Nov. 6th 1936.

BAI YAMUNABAI L. NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL

A sum of Rs. 1,500 has been donated by three generous philanthropists of Bombay to the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital towards the part cost of the Hospital Ambulance car. The donors do not wish to disclose their identity.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The Monthly Clinical Meeting of the above Association will be held to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the Lecture Hall of Khan Bahadur Haji Bachu Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, Bombay, when Dr. V. M. Kaikini, will speak on "Diseases of Gall Bladder."

U. S. DESAI'S CANDIDATURE

"Mr. Umakant S. Desai, a stockbroker and the Director of the Bombay Mutual Assurance Co., Ltd., is a candidate for the election to the Bombay Legislative Council (upper House) from the Bombay city-cum Bombay Suburban District General Constituency."

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY

A meeting of the Grant College Medical Society will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chaupaty to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.), to elect Trustees for the management of funds of the society. This will be followed by the adjourned Lecture on "Some Gynaecological Affections and Their Treatment."

DR. CHINIWALLA'S SERIES ON NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The 29th lecture of the series on the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called 'Nikiz-e-Vehdeen' written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj Annual Function

The 45th annual prize distribution gathering of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj met at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Bombay, on Sunday. Mr. Justice K. B. Wassoodew presided and Mrs. Kama K. B. Wassoodew distributed the prizes.

Mr. Ramrao Mothabhai Kane, President of the Samaj, praising the Chairman of the function, referred to the Samaj's refusal to admit female members of the community.

Mr. Raman Ramdatt Desai, Honorary Secretary of the Samaj, reviewed the activities of the Association.

Mr. Justice Wassoodew spoke in felicitous terms of the academic distinctions secured by the several members of the community and said that they had a long and ardous task before them. In order to make use of that knowledge, there should be determination and personality and by those qualities they could achieve success.

Referring to the 'brutal frankness" of the President of the Samaj, when he said the members of the fair sex were not admitted as members, he deplored such a state of affairs and hoped that they would be admitted as members before the next gathering met.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the function terminated.

SOCIALISTS IN SUBURBS

Move To Utilise Majority In Congress Elections

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Sunday.

The recent Congress elections in the Suburbs have given a majority to the Congress Socialist Party which was started very recently. And it appears they mean to make full use of this auspicious start. I understand that the party held its Executive meeting to deliberate and decide upon the various problems that are facing them. In the first place there is the question of the election of the A. I. C. C. representatives from Maharashtra. The meeting of the M. P. C. C. is coming off on the 6th proximo and before that the party if it wants to do anything must submit their nominations. They met at Khar in the bungalow of Mr. Shantilal Shah who has been selected for the upper Council from Gujarat Broach district. After a good deal of discussion, I understand they decided to put up Messrs. Shantilal and Narmad Vaidya and in the alternative to support Mr. Kakubhai of the All-India Spinners' Association. It is possible that Messrs. Narmad and Shantilal may eventually even withdraw and looking to the preponderating influence of the Suburban Socialist delegates. Mr. Kakubhai has greater chances of election to the A. I. C. C. The party will then have to select its candidate for the District Executive which is meeting to-morrow. The likely choice for the president will fall on Mr. Purushottam Kanji.

The secretaries may be any two of the following three: Messrs. Wandrekar, Narmad Vaidya and Nagarkar.

The meeting also asked Messrs. Shantilal and Ratubhai Desai or alternatively Mr. Narmad Vaidya to represent the Party as delegate at the ensuing Provincial Socialist Conference to be held at Faizpur.

B. S. P. C. A. Activities In October

During the month of October last the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals succeeded in detecting 472 cases of use of unfit animals, 3 cases of cruel beating and 14 cases of overloading of carts. In respect of these 780 prosecutions were instituted. Convictions were secured in 700 cases; in the rest of the cases the accused were either warned and discharged or acquitted.

22 animals were sent during the month by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, Parel, for treatment. 64 animals were treated as outpatients gratis by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors at the various courts.

At Bandra 43 cases of use of unfit animals were detected and in respect of these 39 prosecutions were instituted viz., 34 against drivers and 5 against owners. The Society was successful in securing convictions in 34 cases. The accused in the other cases were either acquitted or warned and discharged.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

There were 86 animals at the beginning of the month. During the month 134 animals were newly admitted. 135 animals were discharged cured, 16 animals were discharged uncured and 28 died leaving 41 animals in the Hospital at the end of the month. 165 cases were treated as outpatients.

B. D. Petit P. G. Hospital

The following further donations have been received towards the funds of the above Institution in commemoration of its Silver Jubilee:—Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 1,96,664; Mr. Framjee P. Khan, on the 16th anniversary of late Mr. Pestonjee Dinshawjee Khan; (for the Endowment Fund) Rs. 11,000 The Trustees, N. M. Wadia Charities, on certain conditions Rs. 8,000; For founding a bed in the name of late Seth Nusserwanjee D. N. Dadyseth Rs. 5,000; The Trustees, "Sir Jehangir Kothari Trust", Karachi Rs. 500; A lady (for the Endowment Fund) Rs. 500; A sympathiser Rs. 150; Mr. Cowasjee J. Billimoria, (Solicitor) Rs. 101; Mr. Jamshed N. Mody Rs. 51; Mr. M. R. Billimoria, (Solicitor) Rs 50; Col. Sir B. H. Nanavatty, Kt., Rs. 50; Mr. Rustomjee Heerjeebhoy Shroff Rs. 25; Mrs. M. M. Cama Rs. 25; Mr. B. N. L. Rs. 21; Anonymous in memory of late dear uncle. Framjee Rs. 15; Sums under Rs. 10, Rs. 10; Total Rs. 2,22,162.

NEED OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

Saraswati Institute's Three Years' Progress

(From A Correspondent).
BOMBAY, Sunday.

The second annual gathering and prize distribution of the Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel was held to-day under the presidentship of Mr. B. G. Horniman.

After a short entertainment of music by the pupils of the American Mission School, Dadar, the president stressed on the futility of the present system of education and pointed out that commercial institution have a great part to play in the improvement of industry and commerce of India. He paid tribute to the work of the Saraswati Commercial Institute during the three years of its existence.

After the presenting of the report by Principal Nath, Mr. K. S. R. Iyer, Secretary of the Jupiter General Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay spoke on the "Commerce and Commercial Education."

Before the function terminated an announcement was made by the Principal Nath that Mr. Ratilal of Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Jewellers of Bombay and Mr. K. P. K. Nair of Sirohi instituted medals for the next annual gathering.

In honour of to-day's distinguished guests' visit a holiday was notified for Monday.

Vaid-Mobed Wedding

Albless Bag, Charni Road, Bombay, presented a very imposing appearance, last evening, due to dazzling electric illuminations and artistic decorations, on the occasion of a pretty society wedding which united two well-known Parsi families, Mobedji and Vaid. The bridegroom was Dr. Nariman F. E. Vaid, D. D. S., who is Professor of Dentistry at the Nair Hospital Dentistry College, Bombay and who is the only son of Mr. F. E. Vaid, (retd.) Senior Officer of the Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd. The bridegroom was beaming with joy at the happy event when Mr. D. R. Mobedji, M. A., (retd.) Dy. Collector, gave away his talented daughter, Dr. Miss Gool Mobedji, M. B., B. S., well-known as late house-surgeon at Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta, and Cama Hospital, Bombay. The bride looked very charming in her sparkling, though not gaudy, sari which, let it be truly said, was the object of —envy of her own sex and admiration of the sterner sex!

The wedding ceremony was performed by the newly appointed Kadmi Dasturji Gardaji, in the presence of a very large number of guests—many of them being non-Parsis. Among those present there were several well-known medical practitioners also. The guests dispersed after wishing the couple a happy married life. There is every reason to believe that though both belong to the same trade—rather profession —they will belie the proverb—and agree on all matters matrimonial, mundane, and not the least medical.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus on and from 1st October 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 45
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 15	13 45
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 55	18 55
Poona Mail	11 43	15 50
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 10
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 50
Poona Express	19 38	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 6

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from 1st October, 1936:—

Trains:	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	—
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at 8 55

In Wallet Of Dead Beggar Woman

A beggar woman was found dead at Null Bazar on Sunday afternoon. By her side was a wallet, in which the Maharbowrie Police found a sum of Rs. 166. The body was removed to the morgue. Death is believed to have been from natural causes.

Investigation is proceeding.

GREAT PROPHET OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

Munshi Premchand A Profound Scholar And A Great Journalist

Speaking under the auspices of the Anjuman Taraqi Urdu, on the life and work of Munshi Prem Chand, presided over by Dr. A. R. Kader, Mr. Nami Sandilvi said, Dhanpat Rai alias Munshi Prem Chand was a literary man of sublime imagination. He was a staunch prophet of Hindu-Muslim unity and occupies the same place in Urdu literature as Tolstoy in Russian. Munshi was a great writer, a great journalist, a profound scholar, a dramatist, a screen-play writer of no mean merits and undoubtedly he was the father and founder of short story writing in Urdu literature. His name is enshrined in the roll of great and glorious mortals whose lives form an important landmark in human history.

Munshi was born in the year 1881 (Samvat 1937) at Pandepure in the district of Benares. His father Ajaib Singh was a man of outstanding literary merits and had his education along the traditional lines and read books on Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Hindi. Munshi inherited the quest of knowledge from his father.

He also tried full length novels and it is surprising to note that he was as much successful there as he was in his short stories.

Munshi Prem Chand was a great writer, and a great Nationalist. He left the service of the Government at the call of the country and joined the band of National Savants and contributed largely on the welfare of the country.

PATRONISE SWADESHI

Bombay Swadeshi Market Board's Appeal

Mr. Ramchandra V. Divecha, Secretary, Bombay Swadeshi Market Board, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, writes:—

The representatives of the merchants of the Swadeshi Market, on the Bombay Swadeshi Market Board, have elected the five outside members on the said Board. The new constitution framed by the representatives will be confirmed in the Board's next meeting and the public will be informed of the main points of the constitution.

The public are requested to patronize the Swadeshi market and give their support as they have been doing uptil now; because this is only ideal Swadeshi market in the whole country, wherein reliable Swadeshi goods can be had. A few small merchants, having a limited capital are doing business with hard labour and personal supervision. This is a fine place to do business in Swadeshi articles for such merchants, and a few shops are available at present, for which inquiries may kindly be made to the Secretary of the Bombay Swadeshi Market Board.

The Board will be highly obliged to receive suggestions from the public in the interests of the Swadeshi market.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

Not a very busy week-end this. Throughout the Suburbs there were two social gatherings, and three meetings. The sea-side saw large crowds, Juhu, Versova and Lands End especially were simply thronged with people, and nearly half the crowd was from the city.

During the week-end great electoral activity prevailed in the suburbs, in some places meetings were held on behalf of various candidates.

The Congress particularly carried on a huge campaign.

In the Christian constituency Mr. D. J. Ferreira is carrying on a vigorous campaign. In Bandra he has divided the area by appointing well-known men to work in their own district.

By the way Dr. Wells from Thana and Mr. Walton from Kurla are others who have announced their candidature.

KHAR CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Khar in the Bandra Municipal limits has a charitable dispensary run by the Ramkrishna Mission. Khar.

This dispensary a correspondent tells me treated during the last official year, 13,975 out-door patients, who were people of all caste and creeds, suffering from various diseases.

This dispensary, writes my correspondent has for the past seven years been run by the Mission on non-sectarian lines and its popularity has increased rapidly for it has been a boon not only to the poor classes of people but even to the middle class throughout the suburbs.

For this they owe thanks to the Bandra Municipality for the grant and to the Bombay Surgical Company for the free supply of medicines and instruments, which helped the dispensary to cater to the needs of suffering humanity.

During the year under report, the total receipts, including the grant of Rs. 600 from the Bandra Municipality, were Rs. 1,132-15-9 and expenses were Rs. 1,232-7-11, leaving a deficit of Rs. 99-8-2 which is still in arrears.

This dispensary which has come to the aid of ailing suburbanites, wants funds, if it has to continue carrying on the work it is doing. The honorary secretary has made an appeal to the public for contributions which are needed to carry on extensive repair to the building and for accessories for the hospital. So I am sure the generous public of the Suburbs will send their mite towards this dispensary fund. Then if one of the well-known organisers of concerts and shows offer to organise something in aid of this dispensary I am sure the dispensary authorities will consent to it.

PUPILS RECITAL PROGRAMME.

Early in February next year, the Venus Salon of Music, Bandra are organising a Musical Concert in the form of a "Pupils Recital Programme."

The Musical Concert is open to all performing artistes who are "bona-fide" pupils who are studying under a music teacher. These recitals are to be in the shape of Solos, Duets, Trios, Quartets, and Ensembles—both instrumental and vocal.

This will be run under two classes, for pupils between the ages of 6 and 15 years and pupils aged 15 years and over.

This, I am told, is to be the first of its kind in Bombay and Suburbs. Such concerts are very often held abroad, and I think ought to prove a success, for music loving parents will surely enter their children to prove their talents; valuable prizes and certificates are to be given away. Entries close on January 15 1937 and the date of the recital will be notified to every entrant before the January 25.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Press Comments

Every comment or letter or report in connection with the communal situation in the city, appearing in the Press, whether local or mofussil or even foreign, has been receiving the attention of the authorities. Every complaint appearing in the Press is being carefully investigated into, and suitable action is being taken whenever the authorities have found that such an action is necessary. Recently letters have appeared in the Press regarding the outrages at Dadar. The vernacular Press naturally went a step further and severely criticised the alleged inadequacy of police precautions. The Commissioner of Police paid a surprise visit to the Mahim Police Station on Saturday morning and toured the whole area for a considerable length of time and was satisfied with the arrangements made. In fact he expressed the opinion that the arrangements seemed more than necessary to meet the situation. It must be said here that not only in Dadar but in the entire Mahim section, the police are constantly patrolling the locality. Recently, it appears, the Hindus wanted to take out a procession on the Ekadasi Day and approached the police for protection. The Mahim Police were quite willing to offer the necessary protection, but at the same time they strongly advised the Hindus that it would be in the interests of peace and harmony in the locality, if they could manage without the procession this year. The Hindus accordingly dropped the procession. In view of the vigilance of the police authorities, the situation is well under control, in Dharavi where all the tanners have resumed work and in Dadar where in addition to police pickets, patrol-vans are constantly going round the area.

Verify Facts

As for the feeling of lack of confidence that is peculiar not to Dadar only. In fact that feeling exists in every locality, where stray assaults and dastardly stabbings take place. Despite police precautions in all the danger-spots, these assaults are taking place, causing no small amount of concern to the police and the public, and every attempt is being made to tackle this situation. That is, altogether a different question.

In view of the alertness of the police, it is suggested, that those who wish to write to the Press should have a better knowledge of the state of affairs in each locality than has been exhibited hitherto. It is to be remembered that ventilation of grievances in the Press has the primary objective of getting them redressed especially in abnormal times as the present, and unless proper precaution is taken, there is a danger of these complaints being treated as frivolous.

In Aid Of B. P. Students' Conference

The Jt. Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Students' Conference Committee write:—

"The Window" written and directed by Harindranath Chattopadhyya, will be staged by the city students on Wednesday, the 2nd December, at Cowasji Jehangir Hall in aid of their Presidency Conference which is to be convened shortly.

Besides "The Window", the concert will include other items of interest such as Indian classical and folk dances and songs given by amateur artists. Among these there will be Kumaris Sharda Lohana, Snehaprabha Pradhan and Piroja Billimoria. Sjt. Nayanar, from Kerala, will also give an item. Prof. Deodhar's orchestra will provide the music.

The concert will be held on Wednesday, the 2nd December at 6 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

THE EXCELSIOR
At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
YVONNE ARNAUD
Is At Her Merriest In
"THE GAY ADVENTURE"
By WALTER HACKETT

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"THE WHITE ANGEL"
That gallant story of the immortal War Nurse, who renounced Love and Luxury for persecution and hardships..... to succour the sick amidst whispers of scandal.... and heal the wounded to the thunder of guns!
YOU MUST SEE IT TO-DAY

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1936

INDEPENDENCE FIRST

If Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's first statement on the Congress Presidential election gave rise to any misunderstanding about his own position in the matter, his second statement on the subject should remove it altogether. Some newspapers, it appears, tried to make out that the election of the Pandit in the face of his first statement emphasising his socialistic views would be tantamount to the acceptance by Congressmen of those views in general. It was an unwarranted interpretation of the statement and Pandit Jawaharlal has done well to repudiate it as soon as it was brought to his notice. "It would be absurd for me," he says in his latest statement, "to treat this Presidential election as a vote for socialism or against office acceptance" and the Congress should decide these important issues direct and after full consideration in all their bearings and not "by a casual or indirect vote." The views of the Congress must always be judged by the resolutions adopted by it and not by the utterances of its President or of any other individual Congress leader.

The Biggest Issue

The most important part of Pandit Jawaharlal's statements is the reiteration of his view that the biggest issue at present is the struggle for independence. "I do believe," he says, "that political independence is the paramount issue before the country and the necessity for joint and united action on this is incumbent on all of us. "That view is shared by all other Congress leaders, and it behoves all Congressmen to concentrate their best efforts on a united struggle to achieve the political independence of the country." "When that is attained," says Sardar Vallabhbhai in his own statement wherein he withdraws from the contest for Presidential election, "it will be time to enforce our theories and plans." One of the biggest plans already in hand is to capture the new legislatures and so use them as "to wreck the imposed Constitution." And it is hardly wise for anyone to say or do any thing likely to jeopardise the success of that plan. The controversy about office acceptance should not be allowed to injure the Parliamentary plan as a whole. It is clear that, as the Sardar points out, if we should "in the course of events be driven to acceptance, it shall never be at the loss of self-respect or a compromise of our objective."

And in any case, the Sardar also reminds us, the decision of the Congress in the matter should be loyally accepted by all Congressmen.

Win The Elections

Let it never be forgotten in this connection that the questions of office acceptance and wrecking the Constitution will be hardly relevant if Congressmen do not capture the legislatures first. Every attempt, therefore, must be made to support the Congress election campaign financially and otherwise. The campaign needs to be specially vigorous because almost in every province Government and their reactionary supporters are devising various means to undermine Congress influence and thus prevent its capturing the legislatures. In the Frontier Province, for instance, the anti-Congress campaign is particularly strong. The welcome address given to Sardar Vallabhbhai and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai at Peshawar states: "The bureaucracy are doing their best to prevent them (Congressmen) from capturing seats inspite of their loud protestations to the contrary. Our great revered leader, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, is being denied the most elementary rights of citizenship, namely, the right of entering his homeland and leading his party. Two of our very best candidates have been refused permission to stand for the Assembly on one technical reason or another. Political processions have been banned and some of the most active workers among Khudai Khidmatgars have been and are being prosecuted. Even after the announcement of suspension of the ban on the Congress the National flag has been removed from the office of the Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board. The procession which it was proposed to take out in your honour was arbitrarily stopped by the authorities." Yet, the more Government harass the Congress, the more do the people of the province cling to it. And what is true of this province is true of all others. That fact, however, should not induce Congress workers to rely unduly on their popularity. As they have undertaken a huge responsibility of influencing millions of voters, they should be most active in their election propaganda, remembering that their whole Parliamentary plan may go to naught if they fail to capture the legislatures. And the voters must do their duty by the country by giving their wholehearted support to them.

Appeal To City Fathers

It is deplorable that the communal situation in the City is still far from reassuring. Stray assaults still persist and some of the circumstances that make them possible are very sinister indeed, and most distressing. Perfectly innocent persons, young men or old men, of either community, passing through a locality inhabited by persons of the other community are suddenly set upon and stabbed, often enough fatally, by hooligans of the latter community. It is a foul, cowardly crime violating every canon of humanity and religion, and yet it is amazing that the hooligans receive passive or active sympathy from their co-religionists in the locality, who screen the culprits from the police or at least fail to assist in getting them arrested. Then commences a vicious circle. If it is, say, a Hindu that has been stabbed, Hindu hooligans think it almost a communal duty to stab an unprotected Muslim, however innocent. That in its turn provokes a murderous assault from Muslim hooligans on unprotected Hindus. Criminal and perverse reasoning could not further go. It is so pitifully forgotten that this foul inhuman vendetta proves ultimately suicidal to both communities.

Is there to be no end to this disgraceful bloodshed that is poisoning the social atmosphere of the whole city? Are the leaders of both the communities merely to look on while murders are being committed in broad daylight and the murderers screened by their co-religionists? Have those who style themselves City Fathers no responsibility in the matter? What prevents them from at least making an honest attempt at restoring full peace and confidence? It was the Corporation which failed to bring about an amicable settlement of the Byculla mosque-temple dispute. It was the Corporation which woefully failed the city by not instituting a Citizens' Peace Committee. Let the Corporation retrieve its blunder even now. It can yet appoint a responsible Peace Committee, as it had done in the past, with happy results. We have no doubt responsible commercial and trade institutions like the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, which are vitally interested in the restoration of a spirit of confidence, will whole-heartedly co-operate. By broadcasting joint appeals by leaders of all communities for peace and goodwill and taking other suitable measures, the Corporation can most certainly remove the poison in the atmosphere which misleads people into the belief that one murder justifies another and thus keeps up a dangerous vendetta which is a disgrace to the city. The City Fathers will be guilty of culpable neglect if they still continue to sit with hands folded while murder stalks the city.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR

Post—A Superfluity

(From A Correspondent.)

One of the sanest recommendations contained in the Thomas Committee's Report was that the Oriental Translator's post should be either abolished or, better still, be amalgated with that of the Director of Information. The recommendation has not so far been carried out, although so many years have elapsed since it was first mooted. The earlier this proposal is put into effect the better for the finances of the Bombay Presidency. The Oriental Translator draws something like Rs. 900 plus Rs. 100 as a Secretary to the Civil and Military Examination Committee. He also invariably accompanies Government when the latter move to the Hills. Besides, his coming and going every month from Poona to Bombay and back in connection with the Language Examinations, which are at present conducted by the said Committee, must be costing Government at least a few hundreds more. If the post is done away with, Government will be able to save at least Rs. 12,000, without having incurred any inconvenience and without having sacrificed substantial.

Distinguished Incumbents

Time was when the Oriental Translator was an institution by himself. He was a connecting link between the people and Government. He was also the most important intermediary between the Indian Chiefs and Princes on the one hand and Government on the other. He was also constantly consulted by Government on all important matters pertaining to the State. The Sardars, the Chiefs and the Princes were over anxious to be on friendly terms with him. Perhaps they could not afford to be otherwise. This post, it may be mentioned in passing, was created in the first quarter of the last century when the foundations of the British rule were being laid in the Presidency.

That the post was a very important one, can be judged from the galaxy of illustrious personages who were, every now and then, called upon to occupy it. Among others one comes across the names of celebrated scholars as S. P. Pandit, Venayak Wassoodew, Anundrao Chapalee, Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Vans Kennedy and others. They were men of great learning indeed; nay, they were illustrious scholars and distinguished linguists of their time. And it is said of Venayak Wassoodew, at least, that he was not only well-versed in all the vernaculars of the Presidency, but was an authority in Persian and Arabic as well. His aged son is fortunately still alive and he will perhaps, be able to throw further light on this point, if asked. Anyhow, they were Oriental Translators in the true sense of the term and were respected by all sections of Society, Indian and European, not only for their linguistic attainments and profound learning, but also for their culture, civility and refinement of manners. This distinguished but cosmopolitan post has been adorned in the past by Hindus, Parsis, Europeans, and Musalmans alike, and there are still persons in Bombay who have witnessed the "reign" of at least nine Oriental Translators with their own eyes. It is a pleasure to hear them talk of the great celebrities of the latter part of the 19th century.

The Contract

But what do we find to-day? For the last twenty-five or thirty years we see that only persons of mediocre abilities are being appointed to this post, perhaps with the solitary example of Mr. Muniruddin Moulvi, the gifted son of the gifted father, who was a distinguished professor of the Deccan College, now defunct. The present-day occupants of the Oriental Translator's chair simply fade into insignificance when compared with the giants of the last century. Cannot Government find to-day another Pandit, another Wasoodew, another Chapajee, another Baig, another Kennedy, to fill this post?

To illustrate the point further, let me refer to what happened a decade ago. The then Oriental Translator confessed, in the open court, in a well-known political case in which Maulana Hasrat Mohani was being prosecuted, his inability to read the very Urdu manuscripts which according to his own statement had been translated by him. Seeing the ludicrously helpless position in which the then Oriental Translator had unfortunately got entangled, Mr. Shuaib Quraishi, M. A., the then editor of "Young India", told him then and there in a manner which was a sarcastic as it was jocular: "Mr. Shaikh, you will not have to take the trouble of translating my articles since they are all

(Continued on page 8—Col. 5).

Our London Letter

Baldwin Must Go

By Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, November 21.
(By Air Mail)

We had expected that public attention would be focussed this week upon the depressed areas by the visit of King Edward to South Wales. However, the panicky step taken by Hitler and Mussolini has robbed the King of being the main topic of discussion in the British Press.

Though Hall lays it down that "recognition is not legitimate so long as a substantial struggle is being maintained by the formerly sovereign State for the recovery of its authority," Italy and Germany have elected to recognise General Franco as the lawful ruler of Spain. This has naturally become a serious matter in Britain where this week more attention is being paid to Britain's foreign policy than to King Edward's two-day visit to the distressed areas. Both Hitler and Mussolini have identified themselves so closely with the rebel cause that the defeat of General Franco would be a defeat for them. It would be the end of the newly acquired German and Italian influence in Spain, in so far as Spain is under control of the rebels. It might even deprive Germany of those raw materials, especially manganese ore, which she needs for her rearmament and hopes to obtain from Spain on favourable terms. The recognition accorded to General Franco by the two Fascist Powers is probably prompted by the desire of Franco's fascist friends abroad to do all they can to give him moral support at once. The fall of Madrid was to be the signal for recognition by Franco's semi-secret allies. Madrid has refused to fall. Franco has danced ineffectually at the end of his string while Hitler and Mussolini waited day by day to release their approval of the man who holds half Spain only by methods of terror and torture. The suspense was telling on them and they have given up the hollow pretence that they would recognise him as 'de facto' when he became 'de facto' ruler.

Armed Intervention

Moreover, there are indications stressing the danger of armed intervention by Germany and Italy in the Spanish civil war following their recognition of Franco's Junta and the rebel threat to blockade Spanish Government ports. It is believed that Mussolini is considering armed support for Franco because Fascist Italy could never agree to anything like a Soviet State under Russian protection on the east coast of Spain. His recognition merely signifies the first step in the direction Italian policy must take even if at its end grave danger lurks. Meanwhile diplomatic quarters in Berlin are discussing the question whether Hitler is prepared to co-operate with Italy in making effective a blockade of Barcelona by sending submarines and seamen to the Mediterranean. Coupled with Berlin's and Rome's formal recognition, the threat to blockade Barcelona is particularly ominous since it strongly suggests collaboration and the likelihood of still stronger and more direct help to Franco by Fascist countries in the immediate future. Whitehall is naturally very cautious in its comments about Franco's threat to keep neutral shipping out of Spanish ports until it knows exactly what the threat means. Britain has started inquiries through the usual channel of communications between the British Ambassador at Hendaye, on the Franco-Spanish frontier, and General Franco's Government into the implications of the warning given to foreign Powers of an impending bombardment and possible blockade of Barcelona. Meantime, there was a fusillade of Labour questions in the House of Commons on Thursday on the tragic events in Madrid, with which Mr. Eden dealt as best as he could in the absence of special information. He denied, diplomatically, that the recognition by Germany and Italy of General Franco affected the position of the Non-Intervention Committee. Mr. Eden added that the attitude of the British Government remained as previously defined, and he pointed out that there was a distinction between recognising a belligerent and recognising any one side as the Government of Spain. In reply to further questions he said, "categorically," with reference to breaches of the non-intervention agreement, that there were other Governments more to blame than either Germany or Italy. The obvious implication of this was that Russia is supplying more arms to the Spanish loyalists than the Fascist Powers have been sending to the rebels. Therefore, a large number of members take the view of Mr. William Gallacher, the Communist member, who declared in the House that the Foreign Secretary had no right to make such an anonymous innuendo in view of the discussions that are still proceeding in the Non-Intervention Committee. It must be remembered that that Committee, of which Lord Plymouth is presumably an impartial chairman, has already acquitted Russia of three charges of breaking the agreement and other charges are still under consideration. The matter is thus 'sub judice' and the British Foreign Secretary went out of his way to make a categorical declaration giving a verdict against Russia. Mr. Eden's indulging in dark innuendoes may be due to a feeling of being stung by persistent questions that are being asked in the House about breaches of the non-intervention agreement, which caused a burst up on his part, but the fact that he is not prepared to name the country which has made a breach of the non-intervention pact suggests that his case is not as strong as he thought when he rose to make the "categorical" declaration.

Britain's "Neutrality"?

The fact is the British Government has never wished that the loyalists of Spain should win over General Franco. For the past three weeks ever since the fall of Madrid was believed by Downing-Street to be impending, the British Government is reported to have been privately in touch with Franco's headquarters. The purpose of these secret contacts had been to discover what would be the attitude of a Government headed by Franco towards Mediter-

(Continued on page 10 Col. 2)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

DE VALERA AND SPAIN

Whether or no Mr. de Valera does not believe in the Fascist theory any more than in the Communist, the Irish Free State President does believe in international decency. He illustrated it by the part he played in the Abyssinian affair. And he has proved it again by opposing Mr. Cosgrave's motion to recognise the rebel Government of General Franco. The refusal does honour to Mr. de Valera. He is a Catholic and Spanish blood runs in his veins. He should have been expected to rush to the help of Franco, since the insurgents claim to be champions—with the help of Feudalists and what they, as Christians, would call heathens!—of Catholic Christianity. But he has resolutely declined and for a very good and honest reason: Franco has not established any right to be recognised. There is another thing about the motion in the Dail which is significant. Mr. Cosgrave who moved for recognition is not only the leader of the Opposition which includes the Fascist Party of O'Duffy, he is also a great friend and ally of Great Britain.

SPAIN'S APPEAL TO LEAGUE

The Spanish Government has addressed a note to the League of Nations which is bound to embarrass "League circles" deeply, even painfully. It is true that "the armed intervention of Italy and Germany in favour of the insurgents is the most flagrant violation of international law." that Italo-German activities are a grave danger to intervention and that the attitude of these two countries amounts to "aggression." But, save for Russia, there is no major Member State which feels that all this constitutes even the slightest challenge to its conscience. Far from it. France undoubtedly is sympathetic towards Spain. But France can do nothing without the consent of Britain. And Britain has always been inclined towards Franco in defiance of all considerations and responsibilities towards world peace. Indeed, by trying to compromise over General Franco's announcement regarding his intention to search foreign ships, Britain has practically conceded belligerent rights to the rebels. The next step will be their recognition for which, as our London correspondent reports, the National Government of Great Britain is quietly preparing.

BASIL ZAHAROFF

The mystery man of Europe is no more. He has at last been gathered to his mysterious forefathers—no one even knew what nationality Sir Basil Zaharoff belonged to—after a long and evil rule over Europe. That he ruled over Europe and that his rule was evil are both undoubted. He stalked the chancelleries of the world like a cynical and calculating ghost, dealing in misery for millions. For, there is no single man more responsible for the last war and its terrible devastation than the World's Armament King, Basil Zaharoff, who supplied arms to all the belligerents. He was master of diplomats and statesmen and the masterly he exercised led to death and disaster. Among those statesmen was Mr. Lloyd George, whose anti-Turk and pro-Greek policy was inspired by Zaharoff. That was one of the few major failures of the "mystery man." There arose in Turkey Mustafa Kemal before whom the castle dreamt by Lloyd George, Zaharoff and Venizelos collapsed like a house of cards even before it was constructed. Of late, he was reported to be living in retirement. But who ever knew anything about Sir Basil and his activities? 'De mortuis nil nisi bonum' is a classical and very wholesome saying. Yet it is impossible to regret the death of Zaharoff, especially with another and a more horrible war looming so large over the horizon.

ANGLO-INDIAN CO-OPERATION

During the last few years several factories on a large or small scale for the cheaper production of commodities have been started in this country by foreign manufacturers. These new concerns have helped the foreign manufacturers to withstand rival competition in the market, but they have not, to any considerable degree, aided the industrial progress of the country. The new Dunlop Tyre Company which has been recently floated, however, strikes a different line. It will give Indians an opportunity, however small, to share in the manufacture of commodities for which India has hitherto had to depend almost entirely on foreign countries. The factory will consume large quantities of Indian rubber and eventually Indian cotton, thus helping the Indian producer. It is expected to employ as many as two thousand operatives, and will thus afford a new source of livelihood to the numerous unemployed in this country. Approximately half of the capital is subscribed in India, thus enabling the Indian investor to share in the profits of the concern. Three out of the eight directors will be Indians. Considering the rapidly increasing demand in this country for tyres and tubes of all kinds the success of the new venture is assured. As the new enterprise we may look forward with pride to the possibility of having tyres manufactured indigenously with the help of Indian capital, Indian labour and Indian raw material, and of a quality for which the products of Dunlop not only in this country but also in all parts of the world have always been justly famous. From the details given above it is obvious that neither Indian capital nor Indian control will be large or effective enough to make this new concern a truly Swadeshi one. But it affords a good example of Anglo-Indian co-operation and should serve as a stimulus to Indian capitalists to be enterprising enough to embark on a similar venture and produce tyres which may be described as cent per cent. Swadeshi.

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SOCIALISM NOT OUR IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE

Roy Appeals To Working Class To Strengthen Congress And Achieve National Freedom First

—Headline.

Government may well resent such unsporting tactics on the part of Mr. Roy.

* * * *

In an address presented by the Frontier Congress Parliamentary Board, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai have been assured that the Khudai Khidmatgars will give a very good account of themselves in the elections.

* * * *

Mr. Gidney, the Home Member, must act and act quickly.

No, the mere ban on the Red Shirt organisation and on the rest of the Congress leaders in all but two towns won't do.

* * * *

Something more strikingly juven—we mean bureaucratic is needed.

The elections will, of course, be won decisively by the Khudai Khidmatgars, but the Gidney must do their best to save the "reforms" for the Frontier Province.

* * * *

Maulana Shaukat Ali appeals to Calcutta Khilafatists to work "under the banner of the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board, Bengal."

Yes. But what, in the name of the various bannermen of the Bengal League is "the banner of the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board, Bengal"?

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The problem of detenus, according to the Congress President, is a public scandal of the first magnitude

May be. But we cannot agree that the authorities are public scandal-mongers of the first magnitude.

* * * *

Talking of Bengal, etc., Sir R. S Sarma, nominated M.L.A., from Bengal and a public character of the first magnitude has recently had an interview with Nahas Pasha in Cairo and has declared the latter as "a perfect gentleman-leader of Egypt" in whose hands "the future of Egypt would be safe."

It is unfortunately not known what Nahas Pasha thinks of Sir R. S. Sarma.

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BRITAIN MAKES FOOL-PROBLEM FOOL PROOF

—Headline.

Quite, quite right since the British National Government regards the mass of the people as "fool."

* * * *

Characterising the Italo-German help to rebels as flagrant violation of international law and recognition of Franco as an act of aggression, the Spanish Government asks the League to call a meeting of the Council.

We wish the Spanish Government kept at a very safe distance from the League of Nations.

The best that Geneva would do for Spain would be to bring her to the fate of Abyssinia.

* * * *

A "Brain Trust", i.e., "a consolidated organ for national policies," is to be created in Japan.

The devil it's to be, exclaims the Junior Colleague.

* * * *

A man was seeing his mother-in-law off at the station after a long visit. He was carrying her bag. While she went to the platform he went to get a platform ticket.

When he returned the ticket collector said he could not enter by that gate. The train was due to start in two minutes.

'My mother-in-law's going away by that train,' explained the man, 'and if she doesn't get this bag she'll come back!'

The ticket collector flung the gate open and said, 'Pass, Friend.'

U. P. Political Conference

"Betrayal, To Accept Ministries"

NARENDRA DEV WARNS FAIZPUR DELEGATES

"Congress Cannot Be Part & Parcel Of Imperialist Machine"

BAREILLY, (By Mail.)

"We are wedded to a great cause. We are not merely members of a political organisation, but are fighters for freedom. Our mission is to lay the foundation of a new society.

Thus said Acharya Narendra Dev in his presidential address at the Provincial Political Conference held at Bareilly.

TASK BEFORE US

Proceeding Acharya said: "Our task is not merely to replace Imperialism but also such other institutions and organisations which are exploiting the poor. We are out to create a civilisation which has its root in ancient culture in which all the useful ingredients of ancient civilisation will be maintained and which will include all the progressive elements of modern civilisation. We want to place a new ideal before the world".

WORLD CONFLICT.

"Not only in India but throughout the world there is going on at present a conflict between reactionary and progressive forces. This is a common spectacle to be seen everywhere. Capitalism has reached the height of its development with its concomitant evils. The entire machinery of production and distribution has been dislocated and now the situation is beyond the control of capitalists. Therefore, capitalism is unable to fight its own problems. Imperialism is the final stage of capitalism. Our object is to replace both capitalism and Imperialism."

When our task is so great and our mission so high and sublime, we ill-afford to fritter away our energies on trivial questions. We ought to ignore the petty questions which are likely to mislead us and involve us in the pursuit of illusory objects. We should always keep in mind our high aims.

IMPLEMENT LUCKNOW RESOLUTION.

"We shall have to strengthen our organisation and include peasants and labourers in large numbers. For this purpose the Lucknow Congress adopted a resolution for establishing mass contact. It is upto us to give a concrete shape to that resolution. The peasants and workers should have indepennent organisation of their own, but they should be linked to the Congress.

CHANGE OF TACTICS.

"In my opinion the method of work that we have so far adopted is not satisfactory. We can no longer afford to stick to the old formula. The situation has changed greatly and we should change our taotics accordingly. Others have now become familiar with our technique and now know the methods to fight us. The 1919 Reforms aimed at satisfying Indians by making them minor partners in the administration of India, the new scheme is a subtle device to set in motion all the reactionary forces of the country against, nationalism. With this object in view, indefatigable efforts have been made by the authorities for several years. This accounts for the safeguards, reservations, separate electorates etc. The same motive underlies the refusal to introduce the coloured box system in rural constituencies of our province.

PEASANTS' PLIGHT.

Continuing Acharya said: "We must also think and deliberate over the condition of our peasants Detailing figures he said that there were about 5 crores of Kisans in the country, while there has been an increase of about 40 lakhs of persons dependent on agriculture. The acreage of land has also consequently decreased which has forced many of them to go to other parts of the country and some even to the foreign countries. The other effect has been the fragmentation of the land. It has become now unprofitable to do cultivation. The peasants are in an awful plight. The poverty of the peasants is continuing to increase and with it he is sinking all the more into indebtedness.

The conditions of Oudh peasantry is pitiable and it is said that in certain places illegal exactions are made from them. They have to pay numberless dues while the fear of the ejectment is always hanging.

"The peasants have always tried to free themselves from the clutches and the pressure of the zamindars and in certain times they organised and revolted from the tyranny. Therefore they should organise, take the help from the men who are fitted to do and make themselves a real and live force.

KISAN MOVEMENT.

The President then continued to give details of the Kisan movement and the efforts of the other party to suppress it. Continuing he said that in 1932 there was the no-rent campaign. In 1933 the Central Kisan organisation was formed at Allahabad and in last April the first All-India Kisan Conference was held. In Bihar there was a powerful Kisan organisation.

The President dwelt on the development of the Labour Unions tracing its growth from the commencement of the great war. "The Congress leaders ought to direct more attention to the Labour organisations and co-operate with the Trade Union Congress In Anti-Imperialist front would thereby be considerably strengthened. The field is very wide, but it lacks workers

COUNCIL ENTRY

He then discussed at length the purpose of going to the Legislatures. He said that safeguards had left nothing for them. The constitution was most defective, while no thought has been given to the peasants. "The Congress has clearly stated that it is not only sending its representatives to the Legislatures to make the constitution unworkable but to oppose it and mend it. This has also been made clear in the election manifesto. The various provincial organisations are enquiring into the agrarian problems as it affects them. The Congress would also make a comprehensive survey and a policy regarding it by the Congress would be shortly declared.

NOTHING SHORT OF BETRAYAL

Concluding Acharya said: "The country hopes a good deal from the Congress. If we accept ministries without attaining full powers, it would be nothing short of betrayal. The people too would be deceived and led to believe that there is something in the constitution which is good and therefore the Congressmen are accepting offices. The acceptance of offices would imply that we have become a part of the imperialistic machine and the mentality of the people would be gradually become against us. I hope that our provincial representatives would save us from this danger at Faizpur Congress." —United Press.

Need Of Inculcating Swadeshi Among Children

'A. I. GATHERING URGES PAPERS TO STOP GIVING FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Sind),
(By Mail).

The following resolutions were passed at the Third All-India Children's Gathering held at Hyderabad (Sind), presided over by Sjt. Gijubhai Badheka:—

This third Gathering of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, extends to all children throughout the world, cordial happy greetings and feelings of love and unity.

This gathering resolves that the teachers should know children before they begin to teach them.

This gathering resolves that all elderly persons including parents and teachers should treat children with a sense of respect and dignity.

PLEA FOR EQUALITY

We the children, assembled at the Third All-India Children's Gathering, believe that all children are equal in status and should be so treated by every one, irrespective of caste, creed, colour or nationality.

The Third All-India Children's Gathering believes that Swadeshism is a great necessity for India and as much it is the duty of all children to adhere to it firmly and foster its spirit by example to all others in their surroundings.

APPEAL TO PAPERS

This gathering is of opinion that all newspapers, specially the National journals, which are most read by the public, may be requested to abstain from inserting advertisements for foreign materials, thereby helping children and the public at large not to get induced to go in for such articles.

As we the children gathered at the Third All-India Children's Gathering, find it a practical difficulty not to be able to mix with each other, because of the language difficulty, we hereby resolve that all children throughout India should learn their common mother-tongue, viz., Hindustani.

This gathering appeals to the public of Sind to encourage publication of the children's literature in Sindhi thus following the example of other Provinces, by giving donations earmarked for this purpose to the Sind Balkan-ji-Bari.

This gathering resolves that a fund be started in each Province for the poor and suffering children, to help them in case of need.

TRIBUTE TO HINDU CRICKETERS

Dadar Gymkhana Welcomes Players Who Brought Credit To Indian Team

The Dadar Hindu Gymkhana were "At Home" to the Test cricketers Vijay Merchant, L. P. Jai, and D. D. Hindlekar in their Gymkhana pavilion at Shivaji Park on Sunday morning.

Dr. M. C. Javle, President of the Gymkhana was in the chair.

Melodious tunes of an Indian orchestra greeted the guests at the outset.

Dr. Javle dwelt at length on the merits of the guests who took part in the last English tour.

He wished the guests of the evening, who had won high individual honours, victory after victory as the names of Jai and Vijay indicated. He further hoped that the Dadar Hindu Gymkhana which was an humble institution would be well patronized by the residents of North Bombay so that it could produce similar products.

Mr. Dandekar also associated himself with Dr. Javle in his tributes to the guests of the evening.

WHAT INDIAN CRICKET NEEDS.

Mr. Vijay Merchant, replying, on behalf of himself, Jai and Hindlekar said they were thankful for the warmth shown to them by the Dadar Hindu Gymkhana.

Referring to the English tour he said, he would not say that weather was responsible for the failures of the Indian team. The Indian players had some natural advantage in their suppleness of wrist, footwork, quick, eye, etc. and a development of qualities of good team-work would go a long way in their onward march in the cricket field. Some coaching was being proposed to be given to Indian cricketers and Larwood was in India for that purpose. But he thought that coaching for a few months would not benefit Indian cricket much. To derive proper benefit some players should be sent to England for a period of two years or some coaches should be invited to stay in India for that period.

UMPIRING IN INDIA.

Mr. Vijay Merchant also referred to umpiring in India. He suggested a control of umpiring in India on the model of England, by having fully paid and efficient men to do the job. Only first class cricketers who had retired from the game, and were in fair touch with it, with the endurance necessary to do their arduous duties in an efficient manner were qualified for the task. When they progressed in all those directions they were sure to take their rightful place in International cricket.

He wished that at least two cricket fixtures should be arranged with the Hindu Gymkhana hereafter. He himself offered amidst laughter to be amongst them once again playing for or against them very soon.

Mr. V. R. Navalkar offered a vote of thanks to the President of the Gymkhana for giving them an opportunity of meeting the distinguished players.

The function ended with music and light refreshments.

STAND BY CONGRESS CANDIDATES

The monthly Flag hoisting ceremony was held at the Congress House on Sunday morning.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, unfurling the tri-coloured Flag, made a fervent appeal to the voters to support the Congress candidates, brushing aside all other considerations.

The Congress had decided to capture the legislatures, and it was the bounden duty of every Indian to support the Congress, by voting for its candidates so that the programme of the Congress might be put into effect.

He wished to remind the people that the Congress was the only organisation in the country which had gone hrough the ordeal of suffering and sacrifice for the sake of national freedom, on an unprecedented scale. The time had come again when the nation should support Congressmen who really represented the people of India. He appealed to one and all to rally to the support of the Congress at this juncture and stand by the Congress candidates in this test.

He hoped that the Faizpur session of the Congress would prove a success. A great experiment was being tried at Faizpur, and if that experiment turned out to be successful—he had no doubt that it would—then Faizpur would have taken an historic lead in setting an example to the country, so that the future sessions of the Indian National Congress would be invariably held in remote villages and far off places, for the real India was to be found there.

RANJI TROPHY FIXTURE POSTPONED

The Ranji Trophy fixture at Poona between the Bombay Cricket Association and the winners of the Nawanagar State and Sind announced to be played in the 1st and 2nd week of December (9, 10 and 11) is postponed to 11, 12 and 13 of January.

NASIK DRAW WITH HINDU GYM. "B"

On Sunday, the Hindu side was all out for 228 adding 105 runs to their overnight's score in the match at the Hindu Gymkhana where the Hindu Representative XI was engaged in a week-end match with Dr. Kanga's XI.

Dr. Kanga's XI replied with 153.

The Scores

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI

C N Mehta st Meherhomji b Bode	7
L P Jai c Printer b M Patel	37
M Bhagwandas b M Patel	12
R S Mahajan c Kalapesi b Bode	12
B R Patel lbw M Patel	46
D D Hindlekar st Meherhomji b M Patel	6
S Banerji b Havewalla	38
R R Wadker lbw Bode	13
S R Godambe, not out	21
S C Sheth lbw (N) Havewalla	13
K N Divekar b Havewalla	16
Extras	7
Total	228

FALL OF WICKETS.

1-32, 2-56, 3-57, 4-69, 5-123, 6-132, 7-176, 8-176, 9-196, 10-228.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

M Patel 4 for 46, Kalapesi nil for 56, D R Havewalla 3 for 67, A J Bode, 3 for 51, J B Khote nil for 4.

DR. KANGA'S XI.

J H Wadia lbw S Bannerji	0
F K Nariman c Sheth, b Bhagwandas	6
J B Patel c C N Mehta, b S Bannerji	45
M Patel, run out	12
J B Khote c Bhagwandas b Godambe	33
D R Havewalla b Godambe	9
M R Meherhomji c C N Mehta b K N Divekar	23
B K Kalapesi c Divekar b C N Mehta	4
K K Tarapore lbw Bannerji	9
H A Printer b Divekar	8
A J Bode, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	153

FALL OF WICKETS

1-0, 2-32, 3-44, 4-61, 5-94, 6-130, 7-130, 8-142, 9-153, 10-153.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

S. Bannerji 3 for 52, M. Bhagwandas 1 for 24. C. N. Mehta 1 for 9, S. R. Godambe 2 for 40, R. Wadker nil for 14, K. N. Divekar 3 for 10.

NASIK V. HINDU GYM.

The Nasik XI met the Hindu Gymkhana "B" in a two-day match during the week-end at the Islam Gymkhana. The match ended in a draw.

In their first knock the Hindu team made 140.

The Nasik XI replied with 146.

In their second knock the Hindu XI made 104 for a loss of eight wickets (V. M. Merchant 54, Majumdar 2-25, Jadhav, 2-43 Wawane 4-24.

At the close of play, the Nasik XI had made 54 runs for two wickets (Chumble 29).

INSURANCE LEGISLATION

Ex-President Of Indian Life Offices Entertained

Mr. Keshavprasad C. Desai, ex-president of the Indian Life Offices Association and member of the Expert Advisory Committee—New Insurance Bill was invited to meet the members of the Indian Assurance Chamber at the office of the Presidency Life Insurance Company Limited., on Saturday last, when most of the members of the Chamber were present. Mr. Desai gave his impressions regarding the new legislation that is to come into force, and frankly and fully discussed all questions affecting young life offices. He welcomed the formation of the Chamber and wished that all young life offices will unite and be members of the Chamber, thereby representing their cause to the authorities concerned.

The meeting dispersed after participating of refreshments arranged by Mr. N. J. Gor, the Chairman of the Presidency Life Insurance Co. Ltd.

BHATIAS PRESENT ADDRESS TO VIJAY

Mr. Vijay Merchant, the opening batsman of India during the last English tour was the distinguished guest at another function on Sunday evening at the Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi.

The Bombay Bhatia Mahajan, the Bhatia Stree Mandal, the Bhatia Industrial Home, the Bhatia Mitra Mandal, the Bhatia Sports Committee were the hosts. Mr. L. R. Tairsee presided. More than a thousand people were present including a large number of Bhatia ladies and children.

Prominent among those present were Lady V. Thakersee, Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Kalyanji Kuji, Gordhandas Thakersee, Gordhandas Gokuldas Morarji, Vithaldas Thakersee and Rajkumar. Shree Himmatsingjee of Jamnagar.

The proceedings began with prayer.

Then Bai Bachubai congratulated Vijay Merchant on his proficiency in cricket.

Bai Bablibai then read an address to Vijay Merchant, by all the Associations who were the hosts of the day.

The address referred to Vijay's achievements in England.

Seth Mathuradas Vissanji, Messrs. Soonderdas Morarjee, Jamnadas Dwarakadas, and Lalji Soraiya associated themselves in the tribute and welcome.

A sandalwood casket was presented with the address to Mr. V. Merchant.

Mr. Tairsee made a very humorous and witty speech in praise of Mr. Vijay Merchant's services to Indian cricket saying that he was chosen for that evening's function for having far surpassed the record of Vijay in cricket.

He hoped that Mr. V. M. Merchant would fare even better in future.

Mr. Merchant made a suitable reply.

With *Vande Mataram* by girls the function ended.

(Continued from column 7.)

form of protest against the Government's announcement that Jewish immigration would continue on a restricted scale. The strike, as an attempt to get immigration stopped, failed. The maintenance of the boycott only means that the Arabs' case will not be put before the Commission, or put only at second hand.....There is plenty of material available, whether the Arabs decided to state their case or let it go by default."

CHAMPION OF ARAB CASE.

On the other hand, the "Evening Standard" has come out as the champion of the Arab case. It asserts that the Higher Arab Committee represents nearly all shades of opinion among the Palestine Arabs and it is clearly of the utmost importance that the Arab case should be fully put and fairly considered by the Royal Commission, whose purpose is "to obtain an objective and non-partisan report, to enable the Government to do justice to all sections of the Palestine population." The "Standard" believes that by announcing a partial reduction in the number of Jewish immigrants during the next six months, and a considerable reduction in all classes of immigration the British Government appeared to admit the justice of the Arab's case. By making the concessions only partial it seemed, in Arab eyes, to be refusing to obey the dictates of its conscience by granting justice in full measure. The Arabs' refusal to co-operate with the Royal Commission is the penalty of this psychological blunder. In demanding Arab co-operation by completely suspending immigration, as desired by the Arab leaders, the "Standard" concludes that "the hopes of a tranquil future for Palestine are gravely impaired if one of the contending parties is to labour, even while the effort of pacification is being made, under a sense of grievance. Arab co-operation is essential to success."

Our London Letter

ATTACK ON DEMOCRACY IN BRITAIN

Public Order Bill Is Attempt At Imitation Of Indian Method Of Govt.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Apart from armaments and the case of the unemployed marchers and the details of the Public Order Bill, which will be debated on Monday, are the main preoccupation of members now. There is no doubt that the measure will receive a second reading without a division, but this does not mean that amendments will not be strenuously pressed in Committee.

The Government has taken the best advantage of the public indignation against Fascism by introducing this Bill which is nothing less than an attack on democracy and the working-class movement. It must be remembered that the question of public disorder, organised violence, hooliganism and terrorism has only arisen because of the organisation and activities of Sir Oswald Mosley's Blackshirt Army. What the people had demanded was the suppression of the Blackshirt Army, for the suppression of all Fascist organisations and the prohibition of Fascist propaganda of racial hatred, as a menace to democracy and public peace. But instead of tackling the question from this point of view, as it has been done in France, and partly in Ireland, the National Government through the legal mazes of the Bill is seeking to divert the attack into an attack on democracy and the working-class movement. Following the Government of India the British Government inflicted on the British public the Sedition Bill and after two years or so this Public Order Bill is nothing but another attempt to imitate the Indian method in governing the people at home. After all, in the Cabinet there is Lord Halifax the former Viceroy, and Lord Zetland, the former Governor of Bengal. Added to their experience of the handling of Indian people is the experience of the Marquis of Willingdon who it is possible may have offered a counsel of advice that what has been tried in India is likely to be successful in this country.

NEW POWERS TO THE POLICE.

In the name of keeping public order the Bill confers new powers on the police authorities. It endows them with the right to suppress almost any demonstration of public feeling without having to answer for their action in the Courts. The British policeman has won a high reputation and it is not fair to him that he should be given heavy responsibilities inasmuch as the proposed Bill extends the powers of the ordinary constable and gives him the power to arrest on suspicion without warrant. Before the Bill was available all that was in the air was that the Bill was meant to prohibit political uniforms and to prohibit the propaganda of racial hatred. However, the draft Bill does not do either. On the contrary, the Bill legalises political uniforms. It gives the police power to permit the wearing of political uniforms "on any ceremonial anniversary or other occasions." At the same time instead of prohibiting the propaganda of racial hatred, the Bill extends the penalties for the old vague offence of "insulting language"—which has been interpreted by magistrates to include such expressions as "Release Thaelmann"—to make this punishable now by imprisonment. Furthermore, the Bill extends police powers not only to divert processions, but to prohibit processions, and even to prohibit all processions in a district for a specified period. In the entire London area this power is placed absolutely in the hands of the centralised police chiefs under the Secretary of State without reference to any democratically elected councils or public bodies. The Bill gives the police power not only to take the name and address of any heckler at a public meeting and hand it over to the chairman or convener (that is to the Fascists, in the case of a Fascist meeting), but to arrest without warrant any heckler whom they "suspect" of "giving a false name or address or intending to abscond," which is indeed a very elastic power of arrest.

DANGER IN SUB-SECTION.

But, as a lawyer has pointed out in one of the newspapers, the most serious danger in one of the sections—and, indeed, in the whole Bill—is contained in Sub-Section (4), which provides that the acts or words of any apparent member of an organisation, no matter where they took place, shall be evidence against the leaders of such organisation unless the latter can prove that the person concerned was not a member of the organisation. This is, our Lawyer correspondent declares is an exact reproduction of the Nazi theory of "collective responsibility" and ought to be entitled the "Agent Provocateur's Charter." It means that if any police spy can worm his way into the ranks of the Communist Party and then declare on a public platform or elsewhere that the Communist Party is organised and trained to achieve its political objects by the use of physical force, then his statement would be evidence in a prosecution of Harry Pollitt, even though the latter could prove that he was miles away when the statement was made and had never authorised it. The Court could, on such a statement, besides passing a two years' sentence and a fine of £500, confiscate all the Party funds. This Sub-Section, is therefore, a complete reversal of the English law of evidence.

The well-founded suspicions that the proposed Bill is meant against the Communists and other working class-movements were confirmed by the statement of Sir John Simon, the Home Secretary and the author of the precious document. When a Labour member asked the Home Secretary if he had any knowledge that the Fascists received financial help from abroad, Sir John Simon, although it was made quite clear to him by his questioner that he did not need any information or misinformation about the Communists, persisted in dragging them in with the Fascist organisations by declaring that both these organisations received financial help from abroad. Sir John Simon's bad red herring has, however, not worked to his satisfaction, since everyone believes that if he was speaking the truth he would not have refused to tell the questioner, when he asked him in a subsequent question, the sources of his information or any evidence or any step that he may be taking to prevent the stopping of this foreign help to the Communists or the Fascists. All that he kept on mumbling was that the Fascists and the Communists are blood-brothers in financial and in other respects. Naturally there is a demand that the Home Secretary should publish the information which has reached him. Even the "Morning Post" has joined in this outcry, for, as it says, "we have not ourselves any special sources of information as to the origin of either Communist or Fascist funds. But, in view of the conflicting nature of the statements made by Sir John Simon and Sir Oswald Mosley, we should very much like to see published the information which has reached Sir John. So, we are sure, would the British people. Parliament may be trusted to satisfy their desire."

NOT A SURPRISE

The report that the Arabs of Palestine have decided to boycott the Royal Commission which is now in Jerusalem has not come as a surprise in this country. It was expected as was inevitable the decision of the Egyptian nationalists who boycotted the Milner Commission or the decision of the Indian National Congress which boycotted the Simon Commission. To the official mind and to its supporters neither the boycott of the Milner Commission nor the boycott of the Simon Commission those who went to investigate the respective problems assigned to them found it difficult to frame valuable reports. Therefore, the "Spectator" has taken upon itself to advise the Arabs, in their own interests, to reconsider a decision "which was avowedly taken as a

(Continued in column 8.)

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

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A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

LABOUR WILL INFLUENCE ROOSEVELT'S REGIME

Washington Dispatches Hint At Wage-Increase

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail)

That Roosevelt won his victory largely on the strength of Labour vote is the conclusion derived by Landon supporters from the inquest organised by them. It is realise that Labour Leader John Lewis will now play a vital part in future American politics. Dispatches from Washington have already hinted at promised wage increases, and even of conciliatory statements from officials of the United States Steel Corporation which has sternly resisted unionisation of the steel industry. Behind his support for the President, Lewis skilfully concealed the fact that his industrial Unions had voted for Roosevelt only because they believed their wise course lay in cultivating friendships at the White House until they are strong enough to build a genuine American Labour Party and run John Lewis for President. What Lewis's support meant for President Roosevelt was clear from analysis of election returns, which showed that those earning £2,000 a year and up, voted 3 to 1 for Landon, a £1,000 a year group was even, while those earning £300 a year were 11 to 1 for Roosevelt.

Predicted one observer this week; "Possibly this is the last Presidential election in the United States to be fought on traditional lines between Republicans and Democrats. There must come a time in America as it came in England after the War, when Liberals, while anxious to maintain and improve the social services, were opposed to the extremist policies of the Labour Party. We shall now see how far Mr. Roosevelt goes towards satisfying his 'Leftists'. They may leave the Democratic Party or they may capture it. If the first, there may be three parties. "First major clash in the President's new term at the White House would most observers thought this week, be with the nine members of the United States Supreme Court who in June last year knocked the constitutional props from under the National Recovery Act during their hearing of a case at the Capitol involving violation of the Poultry Code. No one knows what steps President Roosevelt would take to wreak vengeance on the N. R. A's judicial wreckers now that his New Deal pill has been swallowed by the nation. One guess is that the nine Justices will be pensioned off; another, that new members will be added to the Court.

A New Chaco Conflict

RIO DE JANEIRO, (By Air Mail)

Official reports from Quito, the capital of Ecuador, confirm the news that 500 Peruvian soldiers have entered Ecuadorean territory and have entrenched themselves on Yaupe Mountain. This means that the old conflict, which nearly led to war between the republics, has been revived.

The importance of the conflict may be gauged from the fact that Peru claims about one-third of Ecuador's present territory as her own. The "New Chaco", the Territory of Oriente, comprises 104,000 square kilometres and its proper ownership has never been settled. It is very sparsely settled by both Peruvians and Ecuadorians and from the latter country it is nearly inaccessible. The territory has great importance as a potential rubber-growing area.

In 1924, then the conflict between the two countries nearly ripened into war, they accepted President Roosevelt's arbitration to maintain status quo. The Peruvian invasion is no less than the repudiation of the arbitration. A military Junta is at present managing the affairs of Peru and the invasion is probably meant to distract public attention from the plight of their regime.

Brain Trust For Japan

TOKYO, (By Air Mail).

The creation of a "consolidated organ for national policies" is being planned by the Japanese Premier, Mr. Hirota, according to the political correspondent of the "Asahi."

The three chief aims of the plan are:

1. The organisation of an inner Cabinet or "Brain Trust" of the present Cabinet to modernise the development of trade, the economic system, and industry;

2. To absorb the existing Cabinet Investigation Bureau, Natural Resources Bureau of Information or Propaganda Commission;

3. To leave the existing Budgetary organ unchanged.

The Finance Minister, Dr. Baba, will concurrently hold the post of chief of the consolidated organ it is stated.

Import Duties To Be Increased

TOKYO, (By Air Mail).

Increased duties on foreign luxury articles and foreign manufactures which compete with Japanese products are provided for in a plan now under preparation for the protection of the national industries.

The Japanese Tariff Commission, it is understood, has already completed the draft of the plan which, according to the Domei Agency, aims at the increasing the revenue from imports by 40,000,000 yen annually.

The duty on crude oil, it is believed, will be raised by 5 yen (approximately 3/4d) per gallon. That on pig-iron, however, is likely to remain unchanged owing to the shortage of supplies of this commodity. A remarkable increase in German exports to Japan is revealed in the Japanese foreign trade figures for the second half of this year. Imports from Germany have exceeded exports to Germany by 319,000,000 Rm, whereas during the corresponding last year Japan exported to Germany 30,000,000 Rm, worth of goods more than she imported. Japan's foreign trade prospects generally are not regarded with optimism, according to the Domei Agency, because of the tendency towards decreasing exports and an abnormal increase in imports during a period usually marked by an excess of exports over imports.

Progress In Air Power

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

According to the last annual report, British air companies flew 8,838,000 kilometres (5,523,000 miles) in 1935 as against 1,152,000 kilometres (720,000 miles) in 1933.

Canadian companies flew 9,190,000 kilometres, and carried more than double the weight of goods transported by any other country.

Russia jumped from 5,413,000 to 21,864,000 kilometres, and Germany from 9,267,000 to 18,944,000 kilometres.

But these figures are completely eclipsed by the United States, where 73,396,000 kilometres were flown in 1933 and 93,125,000 in 1935. France has just over 7,000,000 kilometres to her credit, Italy about 4,500,000 and the Netherlands about 4,250,000. Japan doubled her distance last year, with 4,000,000 kilometres. By lumping together the distances flown by all countries it will be seen that the United States can give the rest of the world a start of about 35,000,000 kilometres, and then come in a comfortable winner.

LABOUR AND BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

G. K. U. Leaders Out To Fight Congress In Elections!

A call for anti-Imperialist lead on the part of the Bombay working class was voiced by the Labour leaders of Bombay on Sunday evening at Naigaum. The occasion was a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) to protest against the rejection of the T.U.C. nominee for E and F Ward General Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Assembly by the Congress Parliamentary Board. Mr. Bhise was in the chair. Messrs. Bhogle, Karnik, Khale and Bukhari spoke. It would be a great calamity, said the speakers, if the National Congress, the premier political organization of the country, was to commit itself to the path of constitutional opposition and accepted offices under the New Constitution.

Referring to the rejection of Mr. Nimbkar's candidature the speakers urged the workers should see to it that their leaders gave a bold anti-Imperialist lead and fought the seat independently against the Congress.

Mr. R. S. Nimbar speaking last referred to the present plight of the textile workers of Bombay.

MEETING OF MILL WORKERS

Support To The National Congress

A public meeting of mill workers was held on Sunday evening at Gandhi Maidan Parel. Mr. A. A. Alwe presided. He said that the Congress had rightly rejected Mr. Nimbkar's nomination for the Bombay Assembly election. The workers had to fight for the present, for their bread and to see how their numerous grievances could be redressed.

Mr. G. L. Kandalker then explained the position regarding his so-called co-operation with the Labour Officer. He said that he had and still opposed the Trade Dispute Conciliation Act. But he could not be bullied into refusing to refer cases of individual workers either to the Labour Officer or to the millowners. The first task was to strengthen the Union for getting the workers' grievances redressed in a more effective way.

Mr. Abdul Majid, who recently resigned the presidentship of the Union, exposed the tactics played by the "Communists" in the 1934 strike.

Mr. Mahomed Umer and Mr. G. R. Taldeokar and Dr. Gavande also spoke. The last speaker said that the working class had always supported the Congress and would stand by it.

The meeting then dispersed amidst cries of *"Lal-Bavte-ki-jai."*

Indian News From Here And There

NIZAM'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA

Great Political Significance Attached

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Dn.),
(By Mail).

Great political significance is attached to the proposed visit of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar to Calcutta.

It is definitely learnt that H. E. H. the Nizam will leave the station on Friday December 18 by special train to meet His Excellency the Viceroy.

It is further understood that the members of the Constitutional Affairs Committee, including Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Mr. T. J. Tasker and Mr. Mirza Ali Yar Khan, Secretary and Director, Information Bureau, are also leaving for Calcutta.

His Exalted Highness will stay in Maharaja Tagore's Palace, while the party will stay in different bungalows and hotels. The programme includes a Dinner to the Viceroy at which the Governor of Bengal and prominent Rulers and Ministers present in Calcutta will be present.

The Nizam and party after a three weeks' stay at Calcutta would return to Hyderabad during the first week of January.

Baburao Building Opened At Bangalore

(From A Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, (My Mail.)

The opening of Dewan Baboo Rao's Building in Chickpet Bangalore City, took place on Sunday evening the 22nd instant in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen who came in response to the invitation of Mathoshi Yamuna Bai, a descendant of the late Mr. Baboo Rao.

PROMINENT OFFICER.

In welcoming the guests on behalf of Mrs. Yamuna Bai, Mr. V. S. Sanjeeve Rao pointed out that the late Mr. Baboo Rao was a prominent officer both in the Mohomedan and Hindu rule in Mysore, and served with credit. He was the third Dewan from the famous Purnish and was first appointed Shirestedar in 1779 in Sowar Kasheri under Kadapa Mir Sahib, who had command of 6,000 horse. Mir Sahib was killed in battle and Mr. Baboo Rao was attached to Hyder in 1781 and continued as Shirestedar even after Hyder's death in 1782. Baboo Rao was made Dewan by Col. Bridge and his son was also appointed as Shirestedar in 1818. Baboo Rao passed away in 1834 in his 70th year full of age and honours.

Baboo Rao's son and descendants held various offices in Government services and Mrs. Yamuna Bai is now the surviving heir. She has been able to husband her resources and put this beautiful building in the centre place in the city and has made the hall a fashionable resort for man and women.

Mrs. Yamuna Bai deserves the thanks of the deserving public for having converted an ugly spot into a smiling place.

SUICIDES.

Bangalore was shocked to learn that one T. C. Rangaswamingar bachelor aged 22, and Mrs. Kalyanamma aged 34, with two children, committed suicide on Sunday morning in Seshadripuram, by swallowing large quantity of cyanide of potash.

Death was instantaneous, Police held the usual inquest. Post mortem was also held in the Victoria Hospital. Verdict is death from suicide.

STATE OFFICERS IN CAR ACCIDENT

Maharaja Of Gwalior And Doctors Rush To Their Rescue

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, Nov. 29.

News has been received here of a serious motor car accident in which three important officers of the Gwalior State were seriously injured.

The accident occurred on Monday when the party consisting of Col. Sir Hashmatulla Khan, Home and Revenue Member; Rao Bahadur Muley, Education Member and Sardar G. S. Angre, Huzur Secretary were returning from Suvasra, near village, Sakharkhedi, about 14 miles from Mandusar. It appears that some one came in front of the car and in trying to avoid that person, the car skidded and went off the bank, jumping from pit to pit. The members received violent shaking and were dashed against the roof of the car.

It is stated the Sardar Angre sustained serious injuries about the chest and it is feared that he might have broken some of his ribs. Rao Bahadur Muley had a cut over the eyebrow and has broken some of his teeth, Sir Hashmatullah Khan got his left leg fractured. Many distinguished doctors from here and from Gwalior and Ujjain rushed to the spot including His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior and rendered every possible help. The members are admitted in the hospital at Mandusar.

False Allegations Against Bajaj

(From A Correspondent).
WARDHA, Nov. 26.

Messrs. Rangnekar and Kanekar, Editors, "Chitra" published apology in their issue dated November 22, withdrawing all the allegations, published in "Chitra" of July 26 last, against Seth Jamnalal Bajaj as they were found false and baseless on inquiry.

Death Of A Popular Official

(From A Correspondent.)

The sudden death from heart failure of Mr. R. G. Deshmukh early this week was a great shock to his numerous friends and colleagues in the Bombay Port Trust where he was employed in the Land and Bunders Department as a personal assistant to the Manager. Son of the late G. D. Deshmukh, a retired judge of the Small Causes Court of Bombay, the deceased graduated in law at the Allahabad University in 1915, having previously been educated at the Akola High School and Morris College Nagpore. He was an all-round sportsman and athlete, having been a prominent member of his college cricket and hockey teams, a medalist in swimming and a keen competitor in departmental tournaments.

TAKAVI DISTRIBUTION TO RYOTS

Bijawar Maharajah's Birth-Day Celebrations

A Bijawar correspondent writes:—"The birthday of His Highness Swai Maharaj Sir Sawant Singh Judev Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was celebrated with great eclat at Bijawar. Prayers for the long life of the Maharajah were offered at the temples and mosques alike spontaneously. Poor were fed and winter clothes were distributed. The great redeeming feature of the occasion however was that in a public Durbar held in the fort, announcements by the Dewan were made for the liberal remission of the arrears of the land and other dues from the Jagirs throughout the state, as well as for the distribution of Takavi on liberal scales to Ryots in certain tehsils where recent excessive rain had done great damage to the crops.

This act of His Highness was appreciated by the people, amongst whom His Highness has always been held in great love and esteem. This is the real uplift work so badly needed in the states."

TRAGEDY IN MIDST OF FESTIVITIES

Gunner Blown Off Accidentally

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, November 29.

Comrade M. N. Roy, it is stated, will pay a brief visit to Poona in the first week of December after he has visited Bombay.

BLOWN OFF BY EXPLOSION

A terrible tragedy is reported from Bhor about 40 miles from Poona and headquarters of the State of that name. The annual festival of Shankaraji Narayan, the founder of the State, is in progress and the usual salute of guns was being fired the other day. Two gun sounds had already peeled off and the third was just to be fired, when the gunner on duty, who was at the mouth of the gun preparing the third, was suddenly blown off by an unexpected explosion believed to have originated from some unnoticed remnants of the previous one. The gunner, who had received serious injuries was immediately rushed to the hospital, where he is stated to be in a precarious condition.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE

Corporal Quick of the Somerset Infantry stationed at Ghorpuri is reported to have attempted to commit suicide by trying to cut his throat by a safety razor blade last noon, while he was in detention guard. He has been sent to the hospital for treatment. The military lines police are making investigations.

BOY ATTACKED WITH AXE

Ramchandra Shankar a boy of eight was brought to the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, yesterday noon for treatment of axe-wounds. A scuffle is reported to have ensued amongst some boys playing at the Porters' Chawls, at Lonavla yesterday morning, in the course of which Ramachandra was attacked with an axe with the result that he received three serious wounds.

MULGANDHKUTI VIHAR

BENARES, Nov. 28.

Buddhist pilgrims from China, Japan, Hawaii, Korea, Germany, Tibet, Ceylon, Nepal and other distant parts attended the Mulgandhkuti Vihar's fifth anniversary celebrations to-day at Sarnath, near Benares. Speeches by Bhikkus from various Buddhist countries were delivered in different languages. Rev. Jagdish Kasyapa presided.

Devadriya Valisinha, General Secretary, Mahabodhi Society, welcoming the pilgrims said the great temple of Mulgandhkuti Vihar, in the course of its short existence, had succeeded in bringing together different nationalities professing the same faith but also several sister faiths which had so far remained isolated in different camps.

A procession of holy relics was taken out.—A. P.

To Meet M. N. Roy

Mr. Charles Mascarenhas, Member, All-India Congress Socialist Party Executive and B. P. C. C. left Bombay for Allahabad this morning Sunday, by Allahabad Express to meet Mr. M. N. Roy. He will accompany Roy when the latter comes to Bombay in first week of December. It will be recalled that Mr. Mascarenhas was arrested with Roy in July 1931 in Bombay when a dozen Royists were arrested and later on let off.

ORIENTIAL TRANSLATOR

(Continued from Page 6.)

originally written in English." What is this if nothing but a shadow of the thing that was once real? Now something with regard to the present occupant of the post who is an East Indian Christian by the way. Does he know the vernaculars of the Bombay Presidency? At least the Civil List is silent on the point of his linguistic attainments. Yet he is euphemistically styled as the Oriental Translator. (These examples are enough to show the office of the great Oriental Translator has steadily progressed towards decline a state of things at which one cannot but shed tears. In the words of Wordsworth,

"Men we are, and must grieve when even the Shade
Of that, which was once great, is passed away."

The Remedy

What is then the remedy? Now that great linguists are not available and great scholars are not to be found under the firmament, it is better that the post should be abolished, or as suggested by the Thomas Committee, placed under the Director of Information. The Oriental Translator has, in fact, outlived his usefulness. Now that people can ventilate their grievances either through the English Press or by means of deputations to the Governor in the language the Governor speaks, there is absolutely no justification for a costly intermediary. What is that special work for which such a highly paid official is being retained year in and year out? It is for Government to answer this question. Will they do it? But whether they do it or not, there is no doubt that the splendour and magnificance attached to the post of the Oriental Translator in days gone by is rapidly vanishing before our very eyes and the time is not far-off when it will totally die out from the living memory of humanity.

"This Ship Of New Constitution"

"British Are Conscious That It Will Not Have Smooth Passage In Indian Waters," Says Walchand

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Mr Walchand Hirachand, President of the Maharasntra Chamber of Commerce at the Ninth Annual General Meeting on Wednesday:—

The fact that the best paid State service in the world like the Civil Service of India should not be able to attract the necessary number of new British entrants and that it should become necessary for Ex-Viceroys as well as some of the Provincial satraps retired or on leave in England to do propaganda to induce the British youth to join this service and this on the eve of the New Constitution when conditions of entry are relaxed, is in striking contrast to the hopes entertained about its virtues and the potentialities in certain quarters!

It seems that the British parents or guardians and the youth of Great Britain do not think that this service will any longer have a smooth time under the new regime, notwithstanding guarantees in respect of salaries other emoluments and pensions contained therein. They probably feel that it is not desirable to risk the future of their boys and wards and the result is a paucity of entrants! The only conclusion that can be drawn from this is that the British public is conscious, that this ship of the New Constitution will not have a smooth passage in the Indian waters when it enters them! Nearer home the attitude of the Rulers of the Indian States and their ministers (judging from the reports available), nurtured as they are in the tradition of administration can not be said to be definite or certain even now when they have the full picture before them.

To my mind there is fear of confusion and unrest in the country in the opinion of both the British public and the Princes and this is due mainly to the fact that the Constitution lacks the essentials which will make real economic progress possible. The various checks and safeguards embodied therein will not enable the country to either conserve or increase its wealth for the benefit of the children of the soil. If the proposed Federation in other ways is unlike any that has existed in the history of the world so far due to the facts of the Indian situation, in this particular respect it is, I must say, simply unique and not only novel and anomalous.

INDIAN SHIPPING.

I now come to the question of Indian shipping. You must have noticed that there was a reference in the King's speech to Parliament to the subject of development of shipping and it was stated therein that the Government were carefully considering measures to secure the maintenance of a Mercantile Marine adequate to the country's needs. Subsequently, Mr. Walter Runciman the President of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons on the 11th November that Government proposed to continue during 1937 payment of the subsidy to tramp shipping, amounting to two million pounds. This will, therefore, be the third successive year in which British shipping industry receives an annual subsidy of two million sterling. It has been contended that the subsidy has had a beneficial effect on the British shipping industry and at the end of 1935 there were 188,000 tons more of British foreign going tramp shipping employed, representing 58 more ships involving a further employment of 1,500 British seamen.

You are, no doubt, aware of the unsatisfactory position of Indian shipping in the coastal trade where Government refuse not only to recognise the principle of Coastal Reservation for Indian bottoms but decline to evolve any scheme of licensing tonnage such as has been advocated even by British ship-owners for British coastal trade.

Indian shipping has absolutely no share whatever to-day in the country's Overseas trade and a reasonable request for some initial help to a constructive project of a fast overseas passenger service was summarily turned down by authorities for reasons which are not difficult to infer but which hardly find a place in the official apologies for continuous inaction! Indian shipping interests ask an annual guarantee which would not exceed 50,000 pounds as against the twenty lacs of pounds being paid by the British Government; the demand was further limited to only ten years But Government of India found as usual some subtle reasons, to refuse even this modest measure of help.

I would also like to draw your attention to the fact that during the debate in the House of Lords last week on the position of British shipping in the Pacific, Indian and Far Eastern waters Lord Templemore stated on behalf of Government that the report of the Imperial Shipping Committee which had just been received was being sent to the Government of the Dominions together with the British Government's observations thereon in the hope of an agreement being reached on its recommendations. The omission of India in this statement is not without its significance and I would like the Indian Chambers of Commerce as well as the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to write to Government of India on the subject and find out whether the Government have been addressed in regard to the report of the Imperial Shipping Committee and if so, the nature of the reply Government of India propose to give in that connection. If Government of India have been ignored as a subordinate branch of His Majesty's Government, whose views on the important subject of Empire shipping is not deserving any consideration, Government of India must not merely lodge a protest but refuse to implement the Empire maritime policy at the behest of the British Board of Trade and the India office through circulars to officials to travel by Empire ships and to local Governments and local bodies to import their requirements by Empire ships.

Apart from the question of Government assistance to overseas shipping in various direct and indirect ways, I would like to point out the fact that India is an important market and she should have a say as to the means of transport to be used for her purchases.

SUGAR SELLING ORGANIZATION

I should like to take this opportunity to emphasise the need for the immediate formation of a central selling organisation for sugar for India. The experience of the year 1935-36, with regard to the prices realised due to a continuous fall of the market and the stocks of a lac of tons left on hand at the end of the season and which are yet to be disposed of, makes the formation of such an agency urgently necessary.

The Sugar Industry is in its infancy and it has many problems yet to solve before it comes on a really competitive basis. The kind of unregulated, uneconomic and therefore keen internal competition can only be controlled to the general and lasting advantage of our sugar industry if we have a central selling organisation.

"BE COLLECTIVE"

From the report of the work done by the Chamber during the year, 1935-36, which you already have in your hands, you will be able to see that it was possible to do an amount of useful work. I must however say that members of the Commercial Community in Maharashtra must evince greater interest in the work of the Chamber and they must strengthen its hands to serve them better by joining it in greater numbers. The advantages of the kind of work this, or for the matter of that, any such organisation can do, must, in the very nature of things be only collective; that to my mind, is the only angle from which the value of the work of such an organisation can be properly assessed.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Stock Exchange Reform

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We are all very pleased at the recent appointment of the Government Committee to look into the workings of the Stock Exchange. I, therefore, take this opportunity and write this to invite the attention of the Government and the public on the working of forward transactions. I have been watching the Share Bazars in Ahmedabad and Bombay for the last twenty years and my observations tell me that "there is unfortunately too much gambling and speculation in these markets". A microscopic minority only means genuine business in stocks and shares, whereas an overwhelmingly large number of people deal merely in differences and trade on fluctuations in the markets. Though they execute "contracts" with a printed condition of giving or taking delivery of shares, in reality not one single share is either transferred or delivered. The entire affair is a make-believe of a business transaction, whereas it is nothing else but complete wagering. Lots of people are attracted to these markets by an urge to get rich quick with no sweat on their brow. They are allured with high hopes by shrewd share and stock-brokers. But they are disillusioned when they find one day that they had lost all and gained nothing by the so-called business. With the loss of their money their backs, their hearts their morale are broken and their families come to grief and starvation. Some of them commit even offenses and crimes to tide over their crisis, but with all their heroic efforts the inevitable happens and they fall into greater disasters at times involving their families, friends and other connections. For more people have gone to rack and ruin than those who have made anything out of it; and all the while the happy family gathering of share and stock-brokers divide themselves into two parties known as the bears and the bulls: and like the two hands of scissors they cut, like cloth, their illfated clients between themselves. So while the clients grow poorer and yet poorer their brokers grow richer and yet richer.

The attraction of these Share Bazaars is so irresistible that the wisest and the most hard-headed men at times fall a prey to it. The law courts are guided by the printed and written conditions of the so-called "contracts" and these wagering transactions, unfortunately, pass as genuine business in lawcourts. The speculators, either rich or poor, exercise no healthy influence upon the structure and economic life of Society as a whole. Any student of Economics can say that this section of Society is less of a blessing and more of a danger to Society.

I, therefore, respectfully pray to the Government to declare all forward transactions as illegal and cure the economic life of Society of them. I also earnestly request the public to beware of them, to think of their interests and their families' interests and welfare. Let them remember that for one man made millionaire by these forward dealings, hundreds and thousands of people are reduced to heart-rending pumury and desolate misery.—Yours etc.,

K. N. SHAH

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 27.

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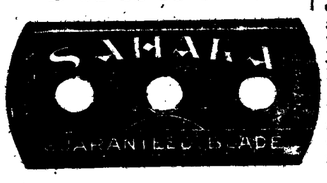

Muslim League Candidates

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read with mixed feelings a number of letters, published in your columns, by your readers. It is a matter of regret that the Muslim League Working Committee has selected candidates, for Provincial Assembly election, who do not appear to enjoy the confidence of the electorates concerned. Any person, having knowledge of the the rudiments of parliamentary system of election will bear the fact that the voters of constituencies from which candidates are set up are always consulted beforehand and their moral support is sought to be obtained. This is done obviously with a view that the candidates may be really able to acquaint themselves with the particular needs and requirements of the people whom they are going to represent.

Mr. Jinnah has been one of the foremost and leading parliamentarians that India has produced during the past several decades. and hence he cannot be free from the moral responsibility in respect of the selection of candidates for the Provincial Assembly election. So far as I am aware, no meetings of the Muslim voters of the particular constituencies have been held in order to ascertain the views of the voters concerned. It may be due to the presumption of the persons-in-charge that the Muslim League is a representative body and hence there was no need whatsoever to ascertain the opinion of the Muslim voters. That appears to be, if at all, a very wrong presumption. A handful of persons, however experienced and shrewd they may be, will hardly be allowed to carry the day in their own pre-planned way. They will have to carry the masses with them if they desire their efforts to be crowned with success. They will have to educate the masses, understand them, know their difficulties, learn their needs, try to ameliorate their handicaps and make their lines worth living.

I have carefully read the Election Manifesto of the Muslim League. It is, indeed, a valuable document and may be called the "landmark" in the history of the League. In order to carry on the aims and fulfil the objects of the League, as laid down in the Manifesto, the existence of a band of selfless and energetic workers is an imperative need. There are numerous Muslim leaders whose hair has grown gray in the service of the community and who have got experience and abilities to guide the destinies of the Muslim community.

Being an optimist, I feel sure Mr. Jinnah will rise to the occasion and publicly announce what he himself feels with regard to the suitability and the qualifications of the candidates. Mr. Jinnah knows better than anyone else that "A noble defeat for a noble cause is preferable to an ignoble success, resulting in intermittent internal fights and party intrigues".

Mr. Jinnah has fought many a battle royal, and it is expected of him that he will rise to the occasion and set the matters in a way that they prove to be conducive to the best interests of the Muslims. —Yours etc.,

E. A. MOOSA.

Doctors' Services

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir.—The most deplorable feature of the present communal situation was witnessed the other day evening when an innocent medical student was set upon by a band of hooligans in the vicinity of the J. J. Hospital and seriously assaulted. Medical profession as a whole no matter to what community its individual members may belong, has always stood above all these sectarian squabbles. It has been proved time and again that medical men have always regarded human life as something apart from all religious associations.

As your readers may be aware, Sir, the J. J. Hospital is situated in a locality which becomes most turbulent during communal riots. And it has to bear almost the entire brunt of the acts performed in the name of God and religion. At such a time it deserves nothing short of the highest praise that the entire Hospital staff, already worked at full pressure during normal times, should work for hours on end without the least thought of convenience to themselves and without any hope of being rewarded in any way. That this is so has been amply borne out during the present riots as also in the past. Medical students, who form an integral part of the Hospital, have also done their little bit cheerfully.

In the circumstances, therefore, the present incident will for ever stand out as a glaring and highly condemnable example of perverted religious frenzy. Sanctity of human life apart—it counts for but little in the minds of the class of persons we are dealing with—the sacredness of the noblest calling on God's earth is in danger of being annihilated.

That the act should have been perpetrated by persons belonging to a community which enjoins 'peace' on all, and especially when all sin is forbidden during the sacred month of Ramzan, is very sad indeed. Every Muslim, I hope, will join with me in condemning the dastardly crime.—Yours etc.,

HAFIZ-UR-RAHMAN.

Grant Medical College, Bombay.

BURMA DELEGATES FOR FAIZPUR

RANGOON, November 28.

A meeting of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee was held here under the chairmanship of Sardar Ganga Singh, the President, when twenty members were elected as delegates for the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress. The election of office-bearers and four memoers to the A.I.C.C. were postponed till the next meeting which will be held shortly.

A Sub-Committee was formed at the meeting to investigate into collection which is being made in Burma in the name of the Provincial Congress Committee by unauthorised and bogus persons. —United Press.

TILAKNAGAR BUZZING WITH ACTIVITIES

Arrangements For Swadeshi Bazar And Industrial Exhibition Nearing Completion

(By Our Correspondent.)

TILAK NAGAR, (By Mail).

Under the canopy of a blue sky and dazzling sun, the vast premises of the Tilak Nagar, Faizpur is buzzing like a bee-hive, from early morning to sunset.

The Construction Committee is putting up fences, laying out roads and erecting quarters for delegates. With these and scores of other sundry things, the chief supervising engineer, that unostentatious little man, Ramdas Gulati is coping, one almost may say single-handed. Of course the Bengali artist Sjt. Nandlal Bose is there, with his disciples to help him in making this Village Congress as attractive to the eye as possible.

The Post and Telegraph department is busy with its work and it is expected that from December 1, the Congress Faizpur Reception Committee will have telephone and telegraph connections.

The Railway officials had a very long discussion with Sjt. B. G. Kher, Chairman of the Station Reception Committee, Sjt. D. N. Choudhury, General Secretary, R. C. Committee; Sjt. N. G. Gore, Chairman of the Transportation Committee and other secretaries. It seems that the Reception Committee will be in a position to give all possible facilities to the delegates and spectators coming to the Faizpur Congress.

Sjt. S. N. Joshi and Dandekar are visiting village after village and exhorting the peasants to attend the ensuing Congress Session. The response is very encouraging. Miss Prema Kantak, Captain of Ladies Volunteer Corps is also touring in both the districts of Khandesh and in spite of the most vicious propaganda carried on by the 'Democratic' (!) Rashtramat in Poona her tour is becoming very successful.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXHIBITION

Arrangements for the Exhibition are progressing satisfactorily. Sjt. Vaikunthlal Mehta, and Annasahib Sahasrabudhe went to Wardha to interview Gandhiji, where plans for the Exhibition were finally settled. Uptil now nearly hundred stalls have been booked and it is expected that fifty more will be rented within the next few days The Khadi Exhibition promises to be a place of great educative value, because besides the finished khaddar articles which will be sent up, twenty demonstration parties will be arranged, so that visitors can see how carding, spinning, weaving, carpet weaving and embroidery work is executed

The event of events will be when Mahatmaji will arrive, as is reported here at the end of the first week of December.

Miss Prema Kantak returned this morning after attending the meeting of the Volunteers' Cabinet at Ahmednagar.

Messrs. N. G. Gore and Dadasaheb Choudhury left for Bombay last evening to attend the Conference at the Secretariat, Bombay Government.

Additional Trains

JALGAON, (By Mail).

Additional railway trains at Sawda, extensive upper class waiting room accommodation, over 40 water taps on the station platform, are some of the facilities which the G.I.P. Railway officials have promised to provide at Sawda Railway Station in connection with the forthcoming Faizpur Congress Session, at a Conference held yesterday at Sawda Station between the representatives of the Congress and the Railway.

The Conference discussed several proposals regarding the various facilities to be provided at Sawda Station to meet with the Congress traffic. It was also decided at the Conference to provide for separate parking space for cars and buses near the platform behind the present goods shed and to lay wooden sleepers up to the Sawda Town Road from the Station through fields taken on lease by the Congress, a distance of 400 feet and that one-way traffic rule to be observed on this road.

Additional trains will be run from Sawda Station both ways. It is decided to extend the two trains coming from Amalner—Surat side, which now terminate at Bhusawal, up to Khandwa. So also the trains coming from Nagpur side which now terminate at Bhusawal, will be extended up to Sawda or even Khandwa. A few additional trains are also decided to be run to give almost a regular two-hour service both ways at Sawda Station.

Other facilities to be provided for are under consideration and it is understood that final agreement will be reached at a meeting which will be held to-morrow at the Secretariat, Bombay. Mr. B. G. Kher, and Mr. D. N. Choudhary will represent the Congress at the meeting.

LIGHTS ALONG ROADS

The Congress is very likely to accept the suggestion of the District Superintendent of Police to provide with lights all along the road from Sawda Railway Station to Tilak Nagar to avoid all chances of thefts and such other offences.

The Congress has promised to repair one of the roads proposed by the D. S. P. and the Municipality to meet with the Congress traffic. The one-way-traffic rule will be observed here also. Two different routes have been set apart for Congress traffic purposes.

As there was considerable loss of time for the construction work of the Congress Nagar owing to the recent heavy rains, Mr. S. D. Deo is taking up his permanent residence in the Tilak Nagar from to-day specially to speed up the construction work. The Chairmen of all the Sub-Committees have also been asked to come and stay in the Congress Nagar from December 1, to look after the work of their own departments.

Miss Prema Kantak is now in Faizpur, busy organising women Congress Volunteers. Mr. P. H. Patwardhan, the G.O.C., of the Congress is, it is reported, convalescing at present at Ahmednagar after an attack of enteric fever.

It appears that the Reception Committee has reconsidered their original decision of dispensing with electric lights at the Tilak Nagar and in all probability electric lights will be provided for. Negotiations for the purpose are now going on with a view to put down the cost as much as possible.—A.P.

SWADESHI BAZAR

Besides the Khaddar and Village Industries Exhibition the Reception Committee of the Congress has decided to open Swadeshi Bazaar.

The Khaddar and Village Industries Exhibition has a definite aim before it, which is to educate the peasant who will attend the Congress at Faizpur. The demonstration will help him to get an insight into the various handicrafts. In the sales department of the Exhibition the village industry products will be allotted a prominent place. But many articles have found a place in our life, the manufacture of which does not come in conflict with the Village Industries. Such articles cannot now be supplanted. But as such articles can be produced in India the Reception Committee has decided to open this Swadeshi Bazaar where such indigenous articles can be displayed.

Swadeshi Bazaar will be opened just near the Congress Pandal, accommodating 100 to 125 stalls. Each stall will be of 10' x 10' dimension. The site we have chosen for the Swadeshi Bazaar is an excellent one. The rent for every stall will range from Rs. 25 to Rs. 75. The Bazaar will be open from the 22nd of December to 31st of December, i.e., for ten days. Stalls will be allotted from the 20th of December. Such people as will rent stalls will please note the following, and give in writing their assent thereto.

GOODS TO BE EXHIBITED

The following goods can be exhibited in the Swadeshi Bazaar:—

(1) Restaurants, holes, etc., (2) Medicines, toilet goods, stationery such as ink paper, etc. (3) Fruits, vegetables, etc. (4) Bangles, ointments, glass ware, china ware, scents, toys, etc. (5) Books, magazines etc. (6) Silver and gold articles and house-hold utensils. (7) Insurance agencies and the advertisement bureau. (8) All varieties of leather goods.

These and such other articles can be exhibited in the Swadeshi Bazaar.

All communications should be sent to the following address:—The Secretary, Swadeshi Bazaar Committee, Tilak Nagar, Faizpur.

BENGAL DELEGATES FOR FAIZPUR

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

The election of delegates to the Faizpur session of the Congress from Calcutta is just over. Labourite delegates numbering seven, out of a total of 58, include Mr. Niharendu Dutt Majumdar, Barrister, while pure Congressites include Messrs. Sarat Chandra Bose, J. C. Gupta, Sureshchandra Majumdar, Doctor J. M. Das Gupta, Mr. J. M. Biswas, Mr. Hemantakumar Bose and Mr. Purushottam Roy. No women or Muslims have been elected this year. The results of the elections from the mofussil districts show that Mr. Sibnath Bannerjee, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress and Mr. Sudhin Paramanik, Secretary, Bengal Trade Union Congress, have also been elected from Howrah and 24 Parganas respectively.—A.P.

BARDOLI AS H.Q. OF ELECTION CAMPAIGN

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, Nov. 29.

The opening ceremony of the Election Central Office will be performed at Bardoli on December 1 by Darbar Gopaldas Desai, who will attend and address meetings at Sarbhon, Ambheti and Bardoli on the same day. He will also attend and address meetings with Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai at Varad, Bamni and Kadod the next day while on December 3 at Bajipura, Vankaner and Valod.

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ETAWAH SOCIALIST PARTY

Against Acceptance Of Office

BAREILLY, (By Mail).

The following office-bearers of the Congress Socialist Party at Etawah were elected at the annual elections:—

President—Mr. Gopinath Dikshit; Vice-President—Mr. Raghunath Sahai Sakula; Secretary—Mr. Swaraj Prakash; Assistant Secretaries:—Messrs. Lallu Ram Dube; Shyam Behari Gupta, and Mr. Choube Dammila; Treasurer—Mr. Lalita Prasad: Auditor—Mr Depta Prasad Pande.

The following were elected delegates to the Provincial Committee:—

Messrs Swami Swaraj Prakash, Raghunath Sahai Sakula, Shyam Behari Gupta and Lallu Ram Gupta.

The following resolutions were also passed:—

"This meeting of the Congress Socialist Party, Etawah District, strongly recommends non-acceptance of the offices at the Faizpur Congress.

"This meeting of the Congress Socialist Party, Etawah District, unanimously recommends to the All-India Congress Committee to accept Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru for the Presidentship of the next Session of the Indian National Congress which is going to be held at Faizpur."—United Press

"Royal Asiatic Society Of Bengal

The Director of Public Information has issued the following press communique:—

His Majesty, the King Emperor, has been graciously pleased to grant permission to the Asiatic Society of Bengal to use the title "Royal" before its name.

The Society, therefore, will henceforth be known as the "Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal."

"Nargis", the well-known European artiste who has recently given successful Indian classical dances at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana has received an invitation from the United Provinces (Lucknow), Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition authorities to give dance performances during the exhibition. She had to refuse the invitation however as she is busy organising her own dance performances in the city with twelve well-known artistes.

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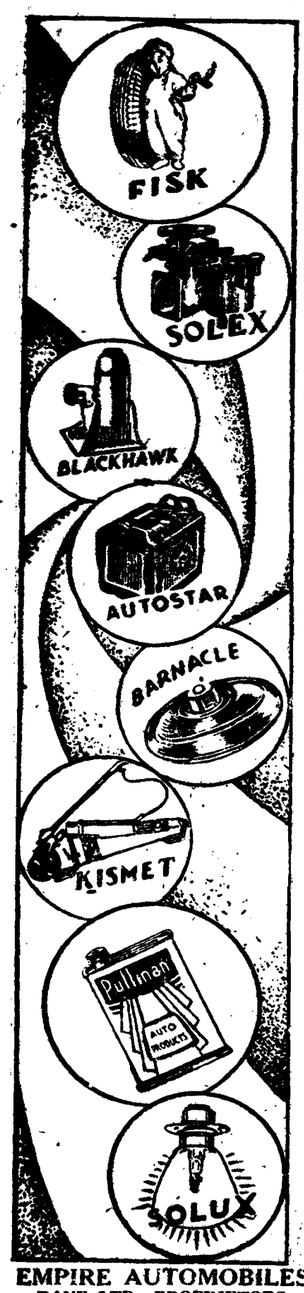

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OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

ranean problems affecting British interests. The replies were deemed satisfactory, which may account for the sympathy shown by Ministers and officials towards the rebels lately. Britain is about to concede belligerent rights to Franco. This means accepting and legalising his blockade in return for the establishment by him of neutral zones for British shipping in Spanish waters. Britain will then have emerged from the Non-Intervention attitude to one of cynical neutrality, which will enable her to wash her hands of whatever interference by third parties may take place. Meanwhile a message from Moscow gives the Russian view of Mr Eden's speech. "Pravada," the semi-official organ of the Russian Government, says that Mr. Eden's action, coming at the moment when insolent interventionists have recognised rebels as a 'government,' cannot be valued otherwise than as an expression of solidarity with the policy of Italy and Germany towards Spain. "On the background of Mr. Eden's statement," says "Pravada," "is exposed all the hypocrisy of the so-called policy of non-intervention." The Russian criticism made so swiftly is taken as an indication that the death-knell of the non-intervention pact is practically sounded. That Germany and Italy are anxious to determine the pact is clear from their recognition of the rebel Government. The fact that Hitler and Mussolini did not wait until the rebels had entered Madrid is regarded as a sign that the rebels are not doing well and, therefore, quick outside open help was necessary. Of course, the two countries also recognise that it means a more direct and more active participation by the two nations in the civil war. The impression is gaining ground in political circles in London that the rebels, whose shortage in man power is increasing daily, are becoming desperate, and it is suggested that Germany's and Italy's recognition is probably calculated to give them moral encouragement—to begin with. At the present moment the rebels appear to be making no progress in the street fighting in Madrid, though there were few detailed claims by either side during the week. It is also now confirmed that Germany and Italy hastened their recognition of Franco in response to an S.O.S. from him about his inability to complete the capture of Madrid without reinforcements. Even his German and Italian friends regard his generalship as beneath contempt, and they fear that the military situation may have reached a stalemate necessitating an open support to Franco.

Excesses By Rebels

Recently the "News Chronicle" and the "Daily Worker" announced that with reference to the ghastly tragedy enacted by Franco's forces in Spain they had received pictures showing the excesses committed by them. The two papers took the decision not to publish these pictures to spare their readers the ghastliness of the Fascist gunmanship. Since then more reports of heart-breaking character of the Civil War have reached London.

Italy And Yemen

Following upon Italy's recognition of Franco's Government, news arrived in London that the Duce and his generals, fresh from the conquest of Abyssinia, are already casting covetous eyes on the Kingdom of the Yemen, across the Red Sea, facing Italy's African possession. According to the "Daily Herald" Italian agents are doing their best to create new rivalries between the three sons of the aged Imam. If civil war were to start, it is certain that the Italians would seize the opportunity to intervene by sending forces across the Red Sea. With Italy in control in the Yemen, she would be in a dominating position in the Red Sea, and the importance of Aden would be greatly lessened. The Imam is becoming feeble, says the report, with age. His eldest son, Prince Sef-el-Islam Ahmad, is a man of domineering disposition and is at loggerheads with his younger brothers. The tribesmen prefer the younger and milder Princes. When the Imam dies, a clash between the heir to the throne and the army on one side and the younger princes supported by the populace seems inevitable, in view of the alleged activities of the Italian agents in the country. Prince Sef el-Islam Ahmad is expected to play into Mussolini's hands. He is an admirer of Mussolini's methods and in the event of a civil war beginning would welcome Italian intervention on his side.

Germany Denounces Versailles Treaty

On Saturdy last the German Government put some more of the remaining shreds of the Treaty of Versailles into the waste paper basket by making a unilateral denunciation of the clauses which put the inland waterways—the Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Niemen and Danube, and the Kiel Canal, under international control. The repudiation, however, though there is, in fact, less justification for it than for any of Germany's previous repudiation, is relatively harmless. It will not precipitate a crisis. And though the world has now become so accustomed to Hitler's Saturday "coups," the attitude towards the latest wanton gesture nas been well summed up by the "Spectator," which says that whatever States in Europe may be aspiring to the role of what President Roosevelt calls "the good neighbour", Germany certainly is not one of them. Her conduct makes her consistently impossible to live with as one can live with, say, France or Holland or Czechoslovakia or Turkey. In this connection it should be remembered that an agreement with regard to the navigation of the Elbe was to have been signed on the 24th of this month. It was to have been valid for ten years. It was also accepted freely by Germany. As signature was due next week, Hitler has chosen last Saturday on which the agreement could conveniently be repudiated: had he left the repudiation until the end of this week (that is, today) as is well-known by now that the week-end is favourite time for such actions, it would have come just when the new agreement would have been on the point of being signed, so that the appearances of diplomatic crudity would have been less concealed than they are even now. At the same time, negotiations were also in progress for Danubian conventions that would replace the two that have just been repudiated—the one relating to the mouth and the other to the rest of the river. Germany was not represented on the former, but had two representatives on the latter. She was to have had one on each, and in pressing her claim she had the support of the British Government. There were no negotiations going on with regard to Oder, but the agreements already negotiated would have set precedents that would have applied to the Oder as well. It is therefore quite impossible to find any kind of justification for the step taken by the German Government on last Saturday.

Baldwin's "Appalling Frankness"

When Mr. Anthony Eden is thus keeping himself busy with international problems, Mr. Baldwin is more than occupied with the revolt of the Tory members over Government's plans for rearmament and the depressed areas. Realising that the "appalling frankness" during Commons debate has brought him into trouble with his followers, the Premier attempted to explain what he meant by addressing a large meeting in Scotland. However, Mr. MacDonald's "National Labour" group is also dissatisfied with the "appalling frankness" of their Prime Minister. The current issue of the "News-Letter," which is MacDonald's party organ, declares that Mr. MacDonald was always ready to tell the country the truth and was certainly without any bias against armaments. "Yet," says the paper, "so far from pressing on his colleagues a more energetic policy, Mr. Baldwin seems deliberately to have gone slow, and undereducated the public until in due course he thought it ready for the true doctrine.' This has produced in the mind of the writer of the article the same "vexation and futility" he felt in 1914 when he discovered that the Liberal Government had concealed from the House of Commons the extent of Britain's commitments to France. The writer adds that Mr. Baldwin's speech has raised "issues of profound moment to democracy." But he hastens to say that Mr. Baldwin's attitude implies an unwarranted despair of democracy. "If", he remarks, "it is always two years behind autocracy, it is obviously doomed. It will not always be granted its two years."

Lord Lloyd's Denunciation

Speaking in the House of Lords, Lord Lloyd launched a bitter attack on Mr Baldwin during the Defence debate. In his Lordship's opinion when Mr. Baldwin spoke of democracies being two years behind dictatorship, he showed a complete lack of recognition of the swiftness with which a calamity might occur. The speaker felt that no Prime Minister in history has ever had a greater draft of confidence or enjoyed better majorities than the present Prime Minister. Yet it is true that no Prime Minister has ever led England into such peril as regards being so unprepared as Britain today is. The speech of his Lordship reads similar in tone with that of the "Daily Mail" which thinks that Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues must be bluntly charged with having fooled the nation for the vital, irrevocable term of two years. Now, when the Prime Minister declares (says the "Daily Mail") that the programme is going ahead, and that we shall soon reach the vantage of safety, people inside and outside Parliament conjecture whether he is fooling the country again.

On the Depressed Areas Front neither the Premier nor the would-be one is in a comfortable position. As I wrote on Wednesday last the storm over the situation of the distressed areas is rising higher and higher. The Cabinet has set up a Committee of Ministers to prepare new plans; the Treasury grant for distressed areas work schemes is to be lifted; the King sent for Mr. Malcolm Stewart to discuss the question. All this because dissatisfaction with the Government's policy of doing nothing substantial for the forgotten towns has brought to a head of widespread revolt in the Tory Party. In view of the indignation in the country, a number of Tory members are afraid of losing their seats and are saying that Mr. Baldwin must go. Influential Tory leaders, like Sir Robert Horne, realising that the Government is discredited and that its "national" label is no longer an electoral advantage, are urging the Party headquarters—concurrently with the dropping of Mr. Baldwin—to revert to Party politics. They say that they see nothing but defeat ahead of the Party unless they get a radical change in the leadership and their view on this point is reinforced by Mr. Baldwin's recent speech in which he disclosed to the country how he had deceived it at the last election.

Progress Of Metropolitan Insurance, Company, Ld.

The Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, Limited, issued by the Directors in their Report to the shareholders for the fifth year of its working, shows that during the year under report, new business amounting to Rs. 83,45,350/-, was placed with the Company out of which proposals to the value of Rs. 70,19,-750/-, resulted into policies and the rest were either rejected or postponed or were awaiting completion.

The expense ratio of the year under review has been 56.2 per cent as against 63 per cent of the previous year, indicating a fall by 6.8 per cent.

The lapse-ratio has been 18.1 per cent as against 19.8 per cent of the previous year indicating a marked improvement.

CLAIMS.

During the period under report, claims to the extent of Rs. 69,665/-0 arose out of death and Rs 700/- in regard to Permanent Disablement Benefit clause. Outstanding claims as at 31st March, 1935 amounted to Rs. 27,841/15/-. Of the total claims of Rs. 98,207/9/-, claims to the value of Rs. 50,634/13/- were paid within the period under review. Out of the balance the sum of Rs. 20,700/-, has since been paid, leaving a net balance of Rs. 26,872/12/-, which could not be paid as complete claim papers had not been received.

FUNDS.

The Life Assurance Fund as at 31st March, 1936 has risen to Rs. 4,74,134/3/8 as against Rs. 2,77,-151/13/7 of the previous year indicating a rise by 71 per cent over last year's figure.

The Company has deposited with the Government of India Securities of the full value of two lakhs of rupees, as required by Section 4(1) of the Indian Life Assurance Company Act, 1912, besides purchasing 5 per cent Government Papers of the value of over Rs. 5,000/. The ratio of investment in Government Securities to the accumulated Life Fund is thus well over 36 per cent. The Company's other investment of Rs. 99,750/- in Joint Stock Companies against sufficient securities from only 21 per cent of the total Life Fund.

The Companys' First Actuarial Valuation, made in respect of its assets and liabilities for the first four working years of the Company by its actuary disclosed a very decent surplus even on a stringent basis of valuation, enabling the Company to declare a Bonus of Rs. 15/- and Rs. 11/- per thousand per annum on Whole Life and Endowment policies respectively.

Andrews At Santiniketan

SANTINIKETAN, Nov. 28.

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived today from Allahabad and had a long talk with poet Tagore on the question of Bengal detenus.—A. P.

The 'Metropolitan' Forges Ahead.

The following Figures prove its Progress.

YEAR	NEW BUSINESS Rs.	PREMIUM INCOME Rs.	LIFE FUND Rs.
1931	39,84,775	1,46,017	37,116
1932	42,51,825	1,66,995	62,354
1933	44,33,375	2,91,040	1,16,855
1934/35	68,96,725	5,76,184	2,77,152
1935/36	70,19,000	6,42,738	4,74,134

FIRST FOUR YEARS' RECORD

BUSINESS IN FORCE	Rs. 1,50,00,000
TOTAL ASSET	6,50,000
LIFE FUND	4,74,000
TOTAL CLAIMS PAID	1,25,000

Result of First Valuation at the end of Four Years

Rs. 15 ON WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE PER Rs. 1,000 - PER YEAR.

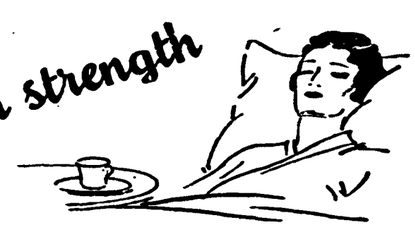
Rs. 11 ON ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE PER Rs. 1,000 - PER YEAR.

JOIN THIS MOST PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

ATTRACTIVE AGENCY TERMS OFFERED TO INFLUENTIAL AND HONEST AGENTS. APPLY TO THE BOMBAY BRANCH.

The METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
371, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOW she regained strength AFTER AN ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA



Her family lost heart.

HUSBAND:- We must try and make her eat so that she has strength to resist a relapse.

FRIEND:- Brand's Chicken Essence is a good stimulant you know, easy for her to take and is bought ready for use.

At the Chemists.

HUSBAND:- Yes, I had the advice of a doctor who had prescribed Brand's for a friend of a mine.

CHEMIST:- Well, there is no need for me to enlarge upon that advice, just try it for yourself.

Lapse of one month.

WIFE:- I cannot believe I was so weak. Brand's Essence will always be in my house from now on.

BRAND'S
ESSENCE OF CHICKEN

(Untouched by hand - contains no preservatives)
may be obtained in either a bottle or a tin from your dealer.

AGENTS FOR INDIA & BURMA :—GRAHAMS TRADING CO. (INDIA) LTD.
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. KARACHI. RANGOON.

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF CALCUTTA DOCTORS RECOMMENDED CHICKEN AS A RESTORATIVE

B.R.K. 12.

45 SITTINGS FOR THE SESSION?

NEW DELHI, November 28.

It is understood forty-five sittings of the Legislative Assembly have been provisionally fixed for the budget session, which opens on January 26. Of these four will be devoted to the disposal of non-official bills and four to non-official resolutions, while the rest will be allotted for transaction of official business

It is understood two of the non-official days have been allotted in January, four in the first and second weeks of February and two in the first week of April. The whole of March has been allotted for official business, so that budget discussions may go on uninterrupted.

It is not yet known whether it will be necessary to allot any days in April for official business, which, if and as required, will be done later.—United Press.

Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

The "Glass Woman" Who Reveals the Secrets of Life

How the Invisible Functions of the Human Body Are Clearly Shown By a Transparent Working Model

IN spite of all the educational facilities available in the world today, almost any medical man will point out that the average woman knows much more about the mechanism of her motor car than she does about the construction of her own body. Yet knowledge of her physical self is obviously vital for the conservation of woman's two most precious possessions—her health and her beauty—and beauty is, fundamentally, a question of vitality and glowing health.

Now comes a "wonder woman" to enable women, in a simple but graphic and impressive manner, to acquire this vitally important knowledge. "She" is made of glass and her transparent body reveals the secrets of life. This transparent woman, however, was not designed to teach the details of anatomy. Rather "she" is a unique and dramatic public health educational exhibit through which the intricate structure and amazing mechanism of the female body may be seen as a whole for the first time in human knowledge. This transparent woman is a machine more ingenious than any ever contrived in the laboratory or factory. For in this machine food, water and air are transformed into life, health and well-being in a public health educational movement.

The "Transparent Woman" is the result of 20 years of laboratory research and was achieved through the combined efforts of the wood-carvers, electricians, laboratory workers, artists, sculptors, medical authorities and scientists. The actual work of creating the transparent woman took nearly two years.

The "Woman of Glass," as the figure is popularly called, is constructed entirely of a transparent material developed by a secret process. It is also non-inflammable and practically unbreakable. Every organ of the body, even the most delicately designed veins and the entire circulatory system, in fact, are all visible to the observer as though he were possessed of x-ray eyes. Even the tiny bones of the ear and the little sesamoid bones in the thumb and the big toe are placed exactly as they are in the human body.

Previous attempts made with a "wax" figure were unsuccessful because temperature changes caused the figure to lose its perfect proportions.

The transparent figure stands in a heroic pose, with arms outstretched above the head. Ethnologically it is described as a universal Caucasian type approximately 30 years of age.

The figure is mounted on a gleaming round silver pedestal in the center of an opaque glass-covered interior of an octagonal walnut wood base. Inside the glass interior are 121 lamps which light up the figure indirectly. Inside the figure itself are 20 sets of two lamps each which light up each organ in sequence while the exhibit is being demonstrated. These lamps were specially constructed for the purpose and are only four volts each. Thus while the figure is amply lighted for demonstration it cannot become overheated.

The lamps in the interior of the figure are shaped according to the contour of each organ. As each is illuminated, its name is automatically flashed on a glass label on the side of the base. These are in duplicate for the convenience of onlookers.

During a demonstration the brain of the glass woman is first illuminated, then the larynx, thyroid gland, lungs, heart, etc., follow in turn. At the close, the whole figure stands forth in natural colors, fully illuminated from the base. The figure, which is ingenious in more ways than one, may also be demonstrated manually so that the doctor demonstrating it may light up any number of organs at the same time.

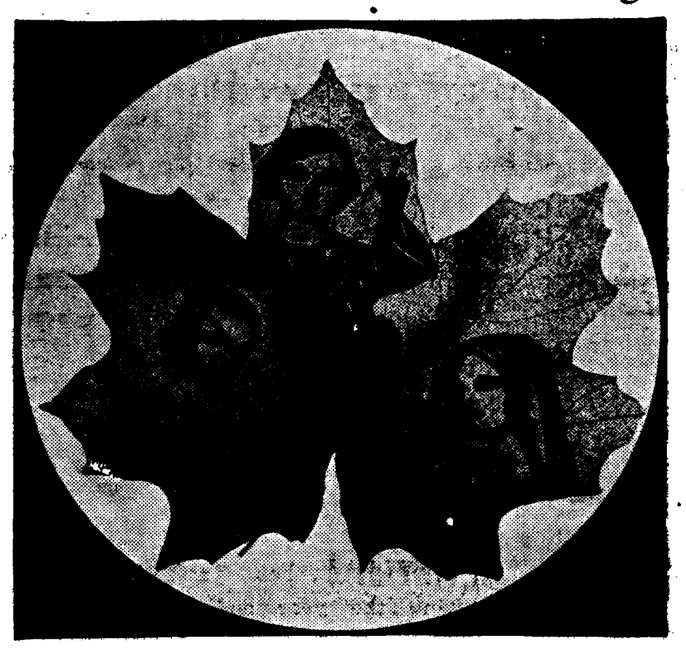
In constructing the "Transparent Woman," a series of photographs were first made of normal organs. The negatives of these photographs were then projected on a screen and from their giant enlargements a series of drawings were made. These drawings were used as the basis of the sculptor's work in making the molds for the various parts of the body.

After the various sections had been fabricated, a model of the entire figure was made. This model was actually a life-size figure in plaster of Paris, based on the scientific measurements of the skeleton, bones and major organs. From this model the complete skin silhouette of the transparent figure was molded.

It is the first figure of its kind ever made, and artists and scientists hail it as an artistic, technical and scientific masterpiece. To scientists the Transparent Woman represents a triumph in the history of anatomical study.

The "Transparent Woman," an Anatomical Figure Which Is the Work Resulting from the Combined Efforts of Anatomists, Artists, Electricians, Wood-Carvers and Sculptors, Represents a Universal Caucasian Type Approximately 30 Years Old. The Figure Is Complete in Every Detail and Scientifically Accurate.

Fine-Point Leaf Etchings



An Etching Made on a Large Tree Leaf, an Ordinary Needle Being Used to Incise the Delicate Lines of the Three Figures.

DRY-POINT etchings are usually made on a copper plate with a fine-pointed needle which incises the lines in the metal. One artist, however, has made a radical departure from this method by substituting perishable green leaves of trees for the steel or copper plate and an ordinary needle for the special etching needle.

Ten years of long, patient and tedious experimentation were required to develop this novel and beautiful art, a fine example of which is shown in the accompanying illustration.

Burning Sugar for Color

CARAMEL color or burnt sugar coloring is used extensively in carbonated beverages, distilled liquors, wines, pharmaceuticals, extracts, bakery products, candy, soups, beans, etc., to effect the caramel tint so much desired in food products. This food coloring has been in use probably since the beginning of cooked foods, when the housewife found that by heating sugar or carbohydrates, the material caramelized, producing a caramel color which enhanced the appearance of her meals.

The demand for the color became so great that it was prepared commercially in a much stronger form. However, as its use was extended to beverages, extracts and distilled liquors, it soon became evident that the simple burning of sugar was not sufficient, but that it had to be done under controlled conditions with catalysts, salts containing nitrogen.

The manufacture of sugar coloring remained more of an art than a science for many years. The rise of the carbonated beverage industry made renewed demands on the caramel manufacturer for a caramel which would not precipitate in an acidulated medium. Thus were developed the so-called "acid-proof caramels" for the carbonated beverage industry.

According to the most recent census of manufacturers, 53 concerns are producing caramel or burnt sugar coloring, and over 16,000,000 pounds are annually consumed in the United States.

The First Mechanical Fan

The Automatic Fan, Invented by Commodore James Barron in 1830.

MAN has always suffered from a "fevered brow" during hot weather.

Back in 1830, Commodore James Barron invented what is said to be the first mechanical fan.

Commodore Barron's fan was operated by clockwork housed in a box set on four long legs. The clock-work, when wound up, operated a crank, which oscillated two horizontal bars to which the fan was attached. In this way the fan swayed back and forth.

How Electrons Are Made Visible

The New Electronic Tube in Which Electrons Are Seen as Narrow Bands of Light.

MAKING electrons "visible" to simplify the study of electronic phenomena is now possible through the use of a new tube which has a fluorescent coating on the plate that "illustrates" electron bombardment for demonstration purposes, such as in laboratories, high schools and colleges.

Like the other three-element electronic tubes in fundamental design, the new tube has been especially constructed with a fluorescent coating on the plate. Electrons striking this coating are transformed into visible bands of radiations whose widths depend directly upon the electron beam intensity. Thus, the electrons passing through the grid to the anode form a visible pattern.

The effects of grid voltage on this transmission are illustrated by changes produced in the strips of light on the plate. A constant, high negative grid voltage will reduce the bands to fine lines, while a constant positive voltage on the grid will cause the bands to expand to widths sufficient to cover the plate completely. Thus, it is possible to illustrate the fact that a direct relationship exists between the electron flow in a tube and its plate current, namely, that a change in the flow produced by the grid in turn varies the plate current.

A magnet, held alongside the tube, affects the path of electrons. Holding a magnet alongside similar tubes in radio transmission equipment would garble the reception of music and the human voice.

The Modern "William Tell"

WILLIAM TELL, the legendary peasant-hero of Switzerland, was sufficiently expert as an archer to shoot an apple off his son's head. History, however, does not record that he even remotely equaled the feat of Curtis Hill, of Dayton, Ohio, who shot an arrow in a record flight of 1,842 feet and six inches. The accompanying illustration shows this big bow and arrow man of today in the power position and drawing on the bow to drive the arrow on its long flight.

The bow and arrow is man's most ancient weapon. In spite of the great improvements constantly being made in arms, the bow and arrow has never lost its favor. In fact, the sport of archery is becoming more popular than ever. Sporting goods houses report an increase of 20 per cent in their sales of bows and arrows. Men, women, boys and girls by the hundreds are mocking arrows and twanging bow-strings on ranges throughout the country.

The expert archer is quite "finicky" about his equipment, paying as high as $50 for a bow and $18 a dozen for arrows. The best bows are made of yew, a wood which has become scarce and, therefore, expensive. The arrows are usually made of cedar.

Curtis Hill, the Noted Archer Who Shot an Arrow 1,842 Feet, Is Shown in the Power Position in Which He Sent the Feathered Shaft on Its Record-Breaking Flight.

Treating Disease by Suction

CERTAIN maladies are now being successfully treated by means of a suction device, which is another aid to the disease-combatting armament of modern medicine. The primary purpose of this appartus is painlessly to remove fluids from internal cavities of the body.

The device utilizes the principle of water producing a partial vacuum in a cylinder. Simultaneously as a fluid is drawn into the cylinder an equal quantity of water is drawn out, thus automatically keeping the suction constant.

The suction device is the invention of James Trafford, who, for several years has been employed as an orderly in hospitals in different parts of the United States. It was from his hospital experience that Mr. Trafford, who is an ex-army man, received his idea for his invention.

The Suction Device for Removing Fluid from Internal Cavities of Body.

Waxing Coal to Make It Dustless

BITUMINOUS or semi-bituminous (soft) coal is used for domestic heating purposes because of the economy involved. In most of the old type domestic heating units high volatine coals produce an excessive amount of smoke which is harmful to the general public health. The modern domestic and commercial stokers have essentially eliminated the smoke nuisance, and soft coal can be used for heating purposes even in congested areas when these improved combustion units are used.

The problem of soft coal dust in the home is still a decided annoyance, however. Dust on the smaller domestic size soft coal is very small in particle size and as a result is readily floated by the air, the fine coal dust being well scattered over the entire house.

By using soft coal waxed with petrolatum (by-product of oil refining) it was found that the total coal dust (as measured by the amount settled) could be eliminated and that the treatment was permanent. Storage tests on the waxed coal have shown that it is practical to wax domestic soft coal to an extent that no dust appears after two and one-half years. The wax has the unusual combination of being non-volatile and non-spreading, hence no odor develops in the basement and the floor is not oiled or discolored.

The permanence of the wax coating permits: (1) treating at the mine; (2) shipment to distant points; (3) storage in the coal dealer's yard; (4) and eventual delivery to the consumer with no development of dust. The treatment at the mine entails the minimum cost and the maximum value to the consumer.

SEX

APPEAL

is very often nothing but a silky shave and here is its secret. Start by rubbing your beard well with a little

SUKESHA

(Trade Mark)

Oil. Then lather and shave as usual. You will get the smoothest shave of your life without any irritation. After shaving rub your beard with the same oil, to preserve the youthful freshness of your face.

KELVIN CHEMICAL CO., BOMBAY 4.

RHEUMATISM

This famous 88 years old remedy gives such wonderful relief from pain that the proprietors of Eade's Pills rely entirely on SUCCESS for their profits. No matter how badly you have been suffering from rheumatism, rheumatic gout, gout, sciatica, or lumbago! Eade's Pills contain nothing but pure vegetable remedies. Get the habit of taking an Eade's Pill every week-end. They are the finest regular medicine you can take to keep you fit.

EADE'S PILLS

FROM ALL CHEMISTS.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

Stockist: R. M. ZAVERY, Princess Street.

for all Anaemic Diseases.

Small Bottle Rs. 3.
Big Bottle Rs. 5-8.
Packing and Postage Extra.

HEPILEX is the world-recognised organic treatment for all forms of anaemias, Pernicious, Nutritional, Chlorotic and Toxic Infective.

HEPILEX Builds blood, increases the power of resistance to all infectious and contagious diseases and is the most effective tonic, known to the medical world, in convalescence and to regenerate new red blood cells. A week's use is enough to show a marked increase in weight and a positive improvement of the blood picture.

It is palatable and pleasant to take.

SOLD by all CHEMISTS.

LAXMIDAS DAHYABHAI & CO

ECZEMA

Wet or dry, acute or chronic, whatever extensive and however long-standing. Cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Price Rs. 2|- per pot. Four pots Rs. 6|-. Postage extra.

KAMALA WORKS.
Panchpota, Bengal (B.C.)

PATENTEX

Personal cleanliness and spacing of child-birth are essential to healthy womanhood. On the other hand, suppression of natural instinct and elimination of physical satisfaction are not advisable. **Patentex is the safest, most convenient and effective Contraceptive available today.** Supplied in a collapsible tube with a glass-nozzle. Patentex is easily and quickly used.

Famous for over 25 Years.
Rs. 3-8-0 Per Tube.

Sole Agents:—
MALGHAM BROS.,
26, Custom House Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

India To Make Her Own Pneumatic Tyres

Dunlops Open Factory At Sahagunj Near Calcutta

Fruits Of Indo-British Co-operation: Immense Possibilities For Indian Labour, Indian Capital And Indian Industries

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

H. E. the Governor opened the Dunlop Rubber Company's new factory at Sahaganj, Hoogly. In his speech on the occasion His Excellency said the establishment of this industry not merely in India but this side of India was an event of some importance to the Province, inasmuch as the opening here of this enterprise promised to supply employment not only for the good type of labour, but also for a certain number of skilled technicians. His Excellency was pleased to learn that an overwhelming preponderance of the staff of the factory, something over 600, had been employed locally and half of those employed were Bengalis.

Referring to the superior type of appointments available for Indians the Governor hoped that the company would find it possible to ensure that those who belonged to this province, so far as they were able to qualify themselves for such appointments, would be given every opportunity to obtain them—A. P.

New Factory Solves Problem Of Rural Transport, Assures Director

Mr. Joseph Wilson, Managing Director of the Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd., and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors, after thanking His Excellency Sir John Anderson, the Governor of Bengal, for agreeing to open the factory read out a cable message from the Chairman, Sir Eric Geddes, expressing his inability to attend the opening function and asking Mr. Wilson to "convey to His Excellency my appreciation of his associating himself with the inauguration of our manufacturing Company in India, and to our many friends in India for their support of you and your colleagues at the opening ceremony."

Proceeding further Mr. J. Wilson said:—The opening of this—the first Motor Tyre Factory in India must, I think, be a momentous occasion, marking as it does, the advent of a new Indian Industry. Experience in other lands has shown that the Motor Industry plays a vital part in the Industrial and Social Development of a country, and indeed in Great Britain and the United States of America it now ranks as one of the most important in those countries.

PROBLEM OF RURAL TRANSPORT.

My Company has a keen realisation of the importance of the Bullock Cart in the internal economy of this land and has closely studied the problem of Rural Transport in its relation to destructive effect to Road Surfaces of the indigenous type of Iron-Tyred Carts. As the result of much research work we are now marketing Equipment for Bullock Carts, which besides providing substantial economic advantages to the user, greatly minimises the strain on draught animals and almost entirely eliminates damage to road surfaces. The extension of the use of this Equipment will, by enabling large sums of money to be saved on Road Maintenance, help to promote the development of the roads which this Country so much needs.

INDIAN LABOUR.

Tyre production necessitates a considerable amount of trained and experienced labour and we are taking all possible steps to train Indians for the work. I desire to emphasise that our intention is to employ Indians to the fullest possible extent. Key-men have been brought out from our English Factory to act as Instructors. A large number of Indian workers have already been engaged and our short experience already shows that the Indian worker is fully capable of the high standards of craftsmanship we require.

It is our earnest hope that the opening of this Factory will strengthen the bonds of friendship and mutual understanding that exist between us.

He then invited His Excellency to declare the factory open.

Stupendous And Profilable Endeavour

(From A Correspondent).

"The story of Watt's kettle is known to every school-boy. But very few know the part that Johnny's Tricycle has played in revolutionising locomotion and in the building up of modern civilization. Had it not been for Johnny's Tricycle, cars would still be releasing 50 horse-power to acquire a speed of ten miles per hour. Cycling would still be an athlete's job rather than a children's pastime, and what interest us still more, the rubber plantations in South India and Burma, and the little settlement of Sahagunj near Calcutta would not be bustling with that activity which is to be witnessed there to-day.

Johnny was a boy of ten. His father was a veterinary surgeon in Dublin, but well-known throughout Ireland. Johnny had a tricycle, with tyres of solid rubber as much as one inch thick. This was in the eighties. All bicycle and tricycle tyres then used to be of thick solid rubber.

ADVENT OF PNEUMATIC TYRE.

From laborious experiments in the backyard with the wheels of his son's tricycle in his spare moments, John Boyd Dunlop evolved, what is now known as the pneumatic tyre. These tyres soon replaced the solid rubber tyres on bicycles and tricycles. The bicycle from being an instrument for exercise became a popular means of conveyance, and in England alone the number of cycles in the twenty years between 1889 to 1909 rose from 300,000 to 3,000,000. The pneumatic tyre forestalled the motor car; although between the high pressure tyre of forty years ago and the low pressure Dunlop of 1936 there is the same difference, as between the early motor buggy and the stream-line limousine of to-day. Besides being required for aeroplanes, motor cars, trucks, buses, lorries, bicycles and tricycles, pneumatic tyres are being fitted to-day to wheel-barrows, babies prams, push-carts, light wagons, bath chairs and in India even to tongas and bullock-carts.

PHENOMENAL PROGRESS.

As thrilling, perhaps, as the evolution and rapidly increasing and diverse demand for the pneumatic tyre is the story of the development of the pneumatic tyre industry. Within seven years from the date of the formation of the original company with Dunlop's patent a sum of three million pounds sterling was offered and accepted for an undertaking which had been subscribed with a capital of £15,610. In the year 1896, the business which had been purchased for £3,000,000 was offered to the public for £5,000,000. During the last forty-four years the Dunlop Company have not only maintained their high level of prestige and efficiency among tyre manufacturers but have also shown remarkable adaptability to a changing environment, resourcefulness and a rare capacity for organisation, resulting in a record of expansion remarkable, if not unique, in the history of large scale production. Dunlop are no longer a concern but have developed into a gigantic cartel, with several huge works in England and with factories in Germany, U.S.A., Canada, the Irish Free State, France, Japan, South Africa and Australia and a world wide organisation for distribution.

LARGE UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.

It is indeed welcome, though not surprising, that in their endeavour to circumvent the world, The Dunlop Company should have started a large, up-to-date factory in India, thus affording the Indian producer, the Indian operative and the Indian investor an opportunity to participate in an industrial endeavour at once stupendous and profitable.

Sahagunj is a small 'basti' five miles from Chandernagore and about 30 miles from Calcutta. For years its peace and quiet have only been broken by the tidal vagaries of the Hoogly river on the banks of which it is situated. To-day it is humming with activity. The roll of heavy trucks laden with merchandise, the rumble of gigantic dynamoes releasing immense voltage power, the din and rattle of fast moving machinery, all sounds from a distance like the thunder of a mighty cataract.

The Dunlop factory in Sahagunj, which is primarily an Indian concern, is a magnificent ultra-modern structure standing in 280 bighas of land. It is constructed on the banks of the Hoogly river, and very near the railway station of Bandel from which a siding, goes right into the factory premises.

The factory buildings, offices, the quarters for operatives and for officers, which have been constructed with special regard to health and sanitation and are connected by broad concrete covered or brick floored roads have an excellent system of drainage. The enormous dimensions of the factory buildings may be gauged from the fact that the main workshop alone measures 134,000 square feet.

LATEST MACHINERY EQUIPPED.

The factory is equipped with the most up-to-date machinery for the standardized production of tyres for motor trucks, buses, lorries, bullock-carts, tongas, bicycle and all other kinds of vehicles. Attached to it is a research laboratory and a control laboratory, for testing and grading raw material, and for ensuring that the finished tyre is of the standard quality which both tradition and experience have come to associate with Dunlop products.

A visit to the factory, which will be formally opened to-day (28th November) cannot but fill every Indian and British heart with pride. The feeling that it should have been made possible for Indians to ride on tyres manufactured in India, is exalting in itself. But this is not all that the factory at Sahagunj has achieved. It has not merely made India non-dependent on other countries for a very essential, indeed indispensable commodity of modern civilization, but has opened up fresh possibilities for India's industrial expansion and Indo-British co-operation. The New Dunlop tyre therefore will not merely be manufactured in India, but will be primarily an Indian product.

PROSPECT OF SAFE INVESTMENT.

As will appear from the prospectus issued by the new company out of a total issued capital of 120 lakhs of Preference and Ordinary shares, shares worth 66 lakhs have been offered or will pass into Indian hands. Of the eight Directors, three will be Indians. If the financial success the Dunlop organization has achieved in the past, not only in England, but in South Africa, Australia and elsewhere is any criterion of the success that will meet the venture in India, the Indian investor can very well realise the opportunity the new concern opens to him for profitable and safe investment.

But it is not merely in the control, direction and share capital of the venture that Indians will participate. Raw material is an important source from which India will enormously benefit. Local electric power and Bengal coal are to be employed for running the factory. In due course the entire quantity of India rubber will be purchased from rubber plantations in South India and Burma. Large quantities of cotton, as soon as long staple cotton of the requisite standard is available, will be purchased from the cotton producing districts, and while some of the chemicals not available in India will have to be imported, large quantities of Indian Shellac will be required for the new factory.

INDIA'S IMPORT OF TYRES IN 1935.

While it is not possible at present to estimate the demands of the Indian market for the products of the Sahagunj factory, an idea of the potential advantages to the Indian producers of raw materials may be obtained by figures based on the total imports of tyres during 1935. India imported during that year 278,000 motor and 1,700,000 cycle tyres and 261,000 motor and 1,959,000 cycle tubes.

Within a very short period it is expected that the Company will have in its employ more than 2,000 skilled operatives. Except for technicians, and expert key men, specially imported from the works in England and South Africa, firstly, for the purpose of training the Indian staff and workmen, and secondly to ensure the standard quality of the products, the factory is entirely manned by Indians. It should be a matter for satisfaction and pride to every Indian to know that Indian operatives within a short period of training have shown both ability and skill in the new work entrusted to them, and have reached a standard of efficiency, bearing favourable comparison with that displayed by operatives in other Dunlop Factories.

FRUITS OF INDO-BRITISH CO-OPERATION.

It will be seen, therefore, that the New Indian Dunlop Tyre, while in no way inferior to the British product, and built with special care to Indian roads and climatic conditions, will be an essentially Indian product. Indian capital, Indian labour and Indian raw material, in co-operation with British capital and British technical advice will produce on a mass scale a commodity which is indispensable for civilised life. The new industry will not only open an avenue of profitable investment to the capitalist, a source of employment and training to the worker, and a fresh and large potential market to the producer, but will give every Indian the pride of riding on an Indian-made tyre, coupled with the advantage in due course, perhaps, also of a favourable price combined with increased service-ability.

There is hence more than one reason why the New Dunlop venture in India will find welcome from Indians of all shades of opinion and interested in the industrial progress of the country.

CONDITIONS OF WORKERS AT JAMSHEDPUR

(Continued from page 16)

ties by the Company during the two years 1931-1933. Loans and advances are permitted under certain conditions, and during four years nearly 33 lakhs were thus borrowed, of course at a far lower rate of interest than the Marwari or Kabuli moneylender would charge.

MEDICAL AID

And outside the Works, workers are treated free in the hospital or in their homes; outdoor treatment at the hospital is free for every one, though a very small fee is charged for medical attendance on the workers' families at their quarters. Education of the workers' children receives special attention, and even the adult worker is not neglected, for there are night schools for both literary and technical education. There are over 5,000 children, I was told, in the ordinary schools, both boys and girls. All these, municipal services as I have called them, cost the Company approximately 10 lakhs a year.

HOUSING SCHEME.

No account of Jamshedpur would be complete without a reference to the housing scheme for the workers. The Company has built about 5500 pucca quarters, with a little garden round each house and simple but satisfactorily working lavatories. Workers are encouraged to build houses for themselves through loans which are advanced at 3 per cent and repayable in monthly instalments. For Kutcha houses a loan up to 4 month's salary is given, and for pucca houses up to half or even two-thirds of the total cost of the structure. These houses are much cheaper than the other type, and in many cases the labour is supplied by the families of the workers themselves, thus reducing further the cost of erection. There are about 7,000 of these kutcha houses in 26 different sections of the city.

Of course there are "bustees" where conditions are far less satisfactory than in the controlled area of Jamshedpur. Since there are not enough quarters for all, those built by the Company and those put up by the workers themselves, a considerable number must find accomodation in the "bustees." But even these are better than the "bustees" in Howrah, for the surroundings are rural.

The iron and steel industry is in some respects in a peculiarly favoured position. It is protected by the Government, and considerable sums of the taxpayers' money have been spent on its maintenance. The demand for iron and steel has been affected far less by the economic depression than that for manufactures of other kinds.

These factors are doubtless relevant in studying the conditions of the workers. But it is no more than the truth to say that there is discernible, in the attitude of those in charge of the industry at Jamshedpur, an appreciation of human values not to be found in many other industries. Jamshedpur has certainly set a pace which others would do well to follow.

Darbhanga Goshala Society Anniversary

A Darbhanga correspondent writes:

"The Anniversary of the Darbhanga Goshala Society was celebrated on the Gopastmi festival, under the presidentship of His Highness, the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Darbhanga, Life-president of the Society. The Annual Gopastmi procession consisted of 20 elephants Sowars, Sepoys, Kirtan Mandali, cows, four-in-hand coach and pairs ballams, flags, etc. reached the Goshala premises at 4-30.

Pt. Basdeva Jha chanted verses and he opened Shri Rameshwari Dhenu Mandir and paid homages to the deities. At the Pandal gate, the Scouts of the Local Seva Samiti under the captainship of J. N. Misser presented a guard of honour. The Superintendent of the Society read out the annual report of the institution. Then Kumar Ganganand Singh read out the letter and telegram of Pandit Malaviya. After the presidential address, Babu Kumar Kalyan Lal Chairman of the Municipality and a life-member of the Society thanked the president. The meeting terminated at 7-30 p.m.

Thakur Jaspal and the Opera party of Bhagalpur entertained the visitors for these days. The Function was a success all through.

A City Of Romance

(From A Correspondent.)

Unsuspected by the majority of its citizens 20th century Cologne harbours oak furniture made from timber that was old when the Roman Empire crumbled to dust, timber used in building the first permanent bridge across the river Rhine, when Constantine the Great was Emperor.

That was a paltry 1,600 years ago, but Cologne is really far, far older than this, and Agrippina the mother of Nero, was not the foundress of the ancient metropolis. In fact, 3,000 years B.C., a neolithic village occupied the site of a Cologne suburb, incidentally the largest pre-historic settlement hitherto discovered in Europe.

Near the Church of St. Ursula, a priest of Isis has found his last resting place, and it is not improbable that Ursula, patron saint of Cologne, may be traced back to that fair Egyptian goddess. Such a theory gains additional support by the fact that a statue of 'Isidi invictae' the unconquered Isis, was discovered in the church itself a number of years ago.

One of the two main branches of the "Amber Road", that famous trade route of the Massiliotes, passed Cologne after crossing the Alps and hugging the right bank of the Rhine, running to a spot about 40 miles north of Cologne, where sea-going galleys unloaded their precious cargo of the northern shores.

Then as now, Cologne was an important trade centre, even though the world in those far-off days had not yet heard of Eau de Cologne, and though the mules of the Massiliotes carried loads of golden amber instead of bottles of "4711" over rivers and mountain ranges to the cities of the sunny South.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

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First and second class passengers travelling over 100 miles at 1 1|3 fares.

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CONCESSIONS ALSO AVAILABLE FOR COMBINED TOURS OVER B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. RLYS.

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	PROPOSED	PAID FOR
1933	Rs. 1,62,53,000	Rs. 1,29,17,000
1934	Rs. 1,86,12,000	Rs. 1,56,07,000
1935	Rs. 2,35,40,000	Rs. 1,86,14,000

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The perfect base for your face powder. Light, smooth and delightfully fragrant

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Dr. DE JONGH in his world renowned treatise on Cod Liver Oil stated his conviction that it was not one but ALL THE CONSTITUENTS which contributed to its value in the treatment of many diseases. This opinion was formed many years before scientists had discovered the existence of VITAMINS, and shows that Dr. DE JONGH like other great men lived in advance of his time. COD LIVER OIL contains the Vitamins A and D in correct proportion with the other constituents, and proves itself to be NATURE'S FINEST CURE.

Dr. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is prepared from the finest Norwegian Oils by a process which cannot destroy the Vitamins, and has been recommended for over 80 years by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of CONSUMPTION, DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST, RHEUMATISM, ASTHMA, RICKETS and other INFANTILE complaints, and

ALL WASTING DISEASES

Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half Pint and Pint Bottles bearing Dr. De Jongh's signature.

Beware of attempts to substitute fraudulent imitations.

Proprietors: Ansar, Harford & Co., Ltd., 182 Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.1

SHIPPING NEWS

Imports And Exports

ARRIVALS

Bombay, November 28.

N. Y. Kaisha's Japan Line s.s. Hokushin Maru of 3541 reg. tons, Capt. W. Nishikawa, arrived from Yokohama via China, Japan Coast Ports and Colombo with general cargo.

Lionel Edwards' s.s. Ratenfels of 4854 reg. tons, Capt. H. Rathage, arrived from Karachi via Bedi Bunder with general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Varsova, 1955 reg. tons, Capt. A. Russal, arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr, Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy.'s s.s. Nurjehan of 3379 reg. tons, Capt. J. F. Smith, arrived from Pasalocan via Java Ports, Jaffa, Galle and Colombo with passengers, sugar and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Taitea of 375 reg. tons, Capt. S. K. Baird, arrived from Durban via L. Marquies, Mozambique, Daressalaam, Zanzibar and Mombassa with passengers and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Barpeta of 1892 reg. tons, Capt. W. Dewhurst, arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports, Karachi and Verawal with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, November 28.

M. B. Kaisha's s.s. Akagisan Maru of 2802 reg. tons, Capt. S. Imai, sailed for Assab (Eritree) in water ballast.

O. S. Kaisha's s.s. Mantai Maru of 4259 reg. tons, Capt. K. Eguchi, sailed for Kobe via Penang and Singapore with local and same bottom cargo.

P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Viceroy of India of 19027 reg. tons, Capt. E. A. J. W. Carter, sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and local cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Nagpur of 3226 reg. tons, Capt. A. E. Salway sailed for Karachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s s.s. Carginand of 3497 reg. tons, Capt. F. Massaba, ailed for Basra via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

F. F. Campbell and Coy.'s s.s. Pres. Harrison of 6242 reg. tons, Capt. E. J. Ehman, sailed for New York via Suez with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

Bombay, November 28.

The following steamer entered for loading on 28-11-36:—

S.S. Braunfels (L.E.) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, November 28.

2 Nowshera, 4875, N F, N F, M M and Co.
3 Nagpore 3226, Karachi 28-11, M M & Co.
4 Mantai Maru 4259, Singapore 28-11 O S Kaisha.
5 Carignano 3230, Karachi 28-11, L Triestino.
9 Sturmfels 3834, Karachi 2-12, L Edwards, Ltd.
12 Castalia 4171, Liverpool 7-12, Grahams T. Co.
13 Tirandents, 2913, N F, N F, L Edwards Ltd.
14 Mayebashi Maru, 4321, Kobe, 3-12, N Y Kaisha.
15 Rotenfels, 4854, Antwerp, 2-12, L Edwards Ltd.
16 President Harrison, 6242, Suez, 29-11, F F Campbell and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

10-11 Jalapalaka, 2630, N F, N F, Scindia S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

F Indira 278, M'Coast, N F, Malabar Steamship Co.
K Alavi 2161 Jeddah N F, T. Morrison and Co.
G Oostcappelle 348, M. Coast 28-11, Merchant S N Co.
D E Lalita, 253, M.-Coast, N F, Malabar Steamship Co.
N 6 Kenkou Maru, 2721, Karachi, 1-12, M B Kaisha.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Ranpura 10-12, P & O S N Coy.
Rawalpindi 24-12, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-I-Hind 17-12, P & O S N Coy.
Bangalore 5-12, M M and Co.
Narkunda 3-12 P & O S N Co.

FROM OSLO.

Rinda 30-11, Lionel Edward.
Victoria 2-12, Lloyd Triestino.

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 12-12, M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Halizones 2-12 James Finlay and Co.
City of Venice 30-11, Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM SYDNEY.

Maloja 5-12, P & O S N Coy.

FROM CHINA & JAPAN

Ginyo Maru 1-12, N. Y. Kaisha.
Koshin Maru, 10-12, O. S. Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru, 16-12, N. Y. Kaisha.
Mirzapore 6-12, P & O S N Co.
Naples Maru 18-12, O. S. Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 24-12 O S Kaisha.
Buyo Maru 21-12, O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru 26-12, N Y Kaisha.

FROM JAVA PORTS.

Salawati 2-12, Volkart Bros.
Silverceder 6-12, Volkart Bros.

FROM GENOA.

Carnaro, 28-11. Lloyd Triestino.
Conte Verde 16-12, Lloyd Triestino.

FROM RANGOON.

Jalapalaka, 29-11, Scindia Nvg. Co.

FROM BASRA.

Bandra 3-12, M M and Co.
Varela 5-12, M M and Co.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Dundee, 5-12, F. F. Campbell & Co.
Steel Worker 28-11, M M & Co.
City of Auckland 16-12, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM CALCUTTA

Jalarajan 29-11, Scindia Steam Navg. Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Barenfels 30-11, Lionel Edward.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.

Maloja 5-12, P & O S N Coy.
Carthage 12-12, P & O S N Co.
Strathnaver, 19-12 P and O S N Coy.
Nowshera 9-12, M M and Co.
Ranchi, 26-12, P and O S N Coy.

FOR HAMBURG

Rotenfels 1-12 Lionel Edwards.

FOR SYDNEY.

Narkunda 3-12, P & O S N Co.

FOR LOS ANGELES.

Salawati 18-12, Volkart Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia 7-12, Graham's Trading Coy.
City of Benares 7-12, Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR NEW YORK

City of Dundee, 8-12., F F Campbell and Co.
City of Auckland 20-12, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Hayes 11-12, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Wilson 25-12, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR GENOA

Carnaro 1-12 Lloyd Triestino.
Victoria, 2-12, Lloyd Triestino.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN

Conte Verde 16-12, Lloyd Triestino.
Shunko Maru 8-12 O S Kaisha.
Hokushin Maru 14-12 O S Kaisha.
Koshin Maru 25-12 O S Kaisha.
Naples Maru 31-12 O S Kaisha.
Hamburg Maru 30-11 O S Kaisha.
Mantai Maru. 24-11, O S Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru 3-12, N Y Kaisha.
Ginyo Maru 12-12, N Y Kaisha.

FOR BASRA

Varsova 3-12, M M and Co.
Barpeta 2-12 M M and Co.

FOR KARACHI

Braunfels 1-12, Lionel Edwards.
Rotenfels 26-11, Lionel Edwards.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja 23-12 M M and Co.
Tairea, 9-12, M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Castalia	26-11-36
S.S. Vita	27-11-36
S.S. Akagishan Maru (boats)	27-11-36
S.S. Oostcappelle	27-11-36
S.S. Netravati	27-11-36

EXPORTS

Bombay, November 28.

S.S. Sturenfels for Tallinn:—100 bales hemp. T. Dawoodbhai.

For Rotterdam:—100 bales glue making B. Ardeshir and Co.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton yarn A. Virji and Co.

S.S. Brauenfels for Ghent—110 bales cotton V. Ladha and Co.

S.S. Rotenfels for New York:—40 bales cotton twist waste G. M Vyas and Co., 175 bales cotton waste L. O. Vora; 30 bales goat skins D. Abraham and Son.

For Antwerp:—100 bags metal scrap K. Kalyanji and Co.; 65 bales cotton fly Supt. Textile Products.

For Haiffa:—16 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

For Rotterdam:—25 bales canah leaves Vakharia and Co.

For Salonica:—150 bags ground nut seed R. Shantilal and Co.; 28 bags Y. H. powder Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

For Beyrouth.—55 bags pulse H Khearam; 30 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

For Hamburg:—55 bales cotton fly Supt. Textile Products, Ltd.; 125 bales cotton yarn A. El. Ejil.

For Alexandretta:—84 bales and 74 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

For Port Said;—550 bags pulse H. Khiaram.

For Bremen:—62 bales cotton fly Supt. Textile Products, Ltd.

For Gothenburg:—55 bales cotton waste clean G. M. Vyas and Co.

S.S. Castalia for Liverpool:—9 bales coton twist waste M. Narotamdas and Co.; 250 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co., Ltd.

S.S. Mayabashi Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton Langley and Co.

S.S. Carnaro for Marseilles:—120 bags turmeric H. Khiaram.

S.S. Nawshera for Havre:—1180 bags linseed L. Dreyfus and Co.

For Kun:—1400 bags linseed oil cake L. Dreyfus and Co.; 1260 bags groundnut oil cake L. Dreyfus and Co.

S.S. Tapti for Kobe:—800 bales cotton P. Madhavani and Co.; 809 bales cotton V. Ladha and Co.; 1700 baless cotton R. Kanji and Co.; 1000 bales cotton B. Gangadhar and Co.; 800 bales cotton S. R. Tubham and Co.; 200 bales cotton S. Karamghi and Co.; 1000 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton P. Madhavan and Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay, November 28.

S.S. Strathmoor, agents M. M. and Co., from London:—60 drums disinfectant fluid; 239 cases sweets (confectionery); 62 cases wine; 20 cases epsom salt; 120 cases provision and stores; 75 cases fruit salt; 36 cases vinegar; 430 drums aniline dyes; 43 packings auto parts; 17 drums cement; 51 bags grapes; 39 cases electric machinery; 12 cases toilet paper; 18 cases gripe water; 61 cases cigarettes; 20 cases fancy goods; 10 cases cheese; 800 reels washers; 10 cases radio goods; 14 cases calanders; 49 cases writing paper; 68 cases drugs and medicines; 140 bags glue; 95 drums sanitary fluid; 20 kegs white lead; 40 cases elect. fans; 80 rails asphalt; 69 bars silver; 220 nongs tyres; 17 packings lemon squash; 26 cases toilet soap; 270 kegs toilet soap; 28 cases boot polish; 19 cases preserves; 66 bundles malted milk; 20 cases iron wire; 40 cases candensed fruits; 14 rolls lead plates; 32 cases photo goods; 163 cases biscuits; 105 cases whisky; 74 cases oil stores; 161 boxes kippers; 8 cases gum; 20 packings oil engines; 20 cases cardials; 30 cases oil and varnish; 42 bags bacon; 50 rolls asphalt roofing felts; 70 cases sausages; 29 cases cables; 75 cases beer; 58 bundles cycle rims; 171 cases chocolates; 30 cases antifriction metal; 90 cases condensed milk.

From Bordeaux:—10 cases preserves; 104 cases brandy; 11 cases elect. machinery.

From Rotterdam:—100 bags starch; 12 cases cotton yarn.

From Zurich:—137 cases elect goods; 53 cases quinine.

From Basle:—15 cases radio goods; 32 cases cheese; 104 packages colours.

From Marseilles:—75 bundles soap; 23 cases pharm products; 41 cases shampagne: 27 cases drugs and medicines; 20 drums chemicals; 40 bags cochinelles.

ONE LAKH FOR HINDU UNIVERSITY

BENARES, Nov. 28.

A donation of one lakh of rupees promised by late Sir Ganga Ram for Ganga canal in the Benares Hindu University has been received and the proposed canal is now under construction.

The idea is to illustrate, on a miniature scale, the scene of Gangotri and to spiritualise it into a magnificent picture of Shiva with Ganga flowing out of his jatas.—Associated Press.

Members Of Hindu University Court

BENARES, Nov. 28.

The following six persons have been declared elected members to the Court of the Benares Hindu University for a term of 5 years:—

Raja Jwalaprasad, Benares; Mr. V. N. Mehta, I.C.S. Allahabad; The Hon. Mr. Justice Tekchand, Lahore; Dr. Birbalsahai, Lucknow; Lala Manmohan Das, Allahadbad; Rani Paul Kumari of Sherkot.—A. P.

SASTRI KEEPS MUM ON HIS MISSION

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri, Government of India's Delegate to Malaya, accompanied by Mr. G. S. Bozman, I.C.S., Adviser to the Delegate, arrived here from Delhi. They are proceeding to Rangoon to-morrow from whence they sail for Manila after a few days' halt.

Interviewed the Rt. Hon'ble Sastri declined to say anything about the mission. He hoped to be back in India via Colombo in about five weeks' time.—A.P.

BEFORE ASSEMBLY BUDGET SESSION

27 Private And 8 Official Bills Pending

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

The first communication to the Members of the Legislative Assembly relating to the Budget Session has been issued in the form of a statement showing the official and non-official Bills which have not been so far disposed of by the House.

The statement shows that eight official and 27 private Bills are pending before the House and that no less than 139 Bills are those in respect of which notice of a motion for leave to introduce has been received.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

Four of the eight Government Bills are under circulation for eliciting opinion thereon. These relate to Ticketless travel, Motor Vehicles, Trade Disputes and Army Manoeuvres. Three Bills namely Arbitration Protocol and Convention Bill, Repealing and Amending Bill and India Lac Cess Amending Bill stand at the stage of introduction while the Bill amending Civil Procedure Code, Section 60 is the only measure which was reported on during the Delhi Session last year and was not disposed of during the autumn session.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS

As regards the non-official Bills, 15 out of 27 Bills were just introduced last session and have not had any chance of further progress. Five were circulated for public opinion and the rest are due for further consideration. Dr. Deshmukh's Bill relating to Women's Right to Property is before a Select Committee while Dr. Khare's Arya Marriage Validation Bill, though discussed at length by the Assembly last session, has been adjourned for further consideration to Delhi.—A.P.

PARTIES IN ASSAM

Two Bodies Formed Outside Muslim League

SHILLONG, Nov. 29.

People in Assam are now preparing for the elections to the Houses of Legislature under the coming Constitution and political parties have been formed in various parts of the province for pooling their resources for contesting the seats on their party tickets.

One of the most influential party recently formed has been that of the Assam Valley Moslem Party under the presidentship of Sir Syed Muhammad Saadulla, a former Finance Member of the Government of Assam.

Another powerful Muslim party under the name of the Provincial Muslim Parliamentary Board has been formed with headquarters at Sylhet. It will run its own candidates. This party is independent of Mr. Jinnah's Parliamentary Board, which is not recognised by many Muslims in Assam.

Mr. Brojendra Narayan Chaudhury, the Congress leader of Sylhet, has accepted the position of Director of Election for the Congress candidates in Sylhet district. Similarly, Mr. Kaladhar Chaliha and Mr. Bishnu Ram Medhi will look after the Congress elections in the Assam Valley.

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THE ARVIND MILLS Ltd.

A. THOMAS Co.

WHOLESALE:—

36, Champagali, Near Mulji Jetha Market, BOMBAY.

Where India Stands In The Clash Of Ideals

Viceroy Surveys World Situation In His Address To Chelmsford Club

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28.

His Excellency the Viceroy's addressing the members of the Chelmsford Club yesterday said:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen:—I am deeply grateful to you for your hospitality this evening and for giving me this opportunity in the circumstances and surroundings so pleasant to meet the members of the Chelmsford Club.

STAGE OF TRANSITION.

At this moment and beyond all doubt the world is passing through one of those major phases of transition the outcome of which will fix the shape of things for the period of relative stability which will certainly follow. It is interesting in this contest to note that a study of thought and literature contemporaneous with past periods of major and rapid change suggests that at a time such as this every devotee of every political cult, every adherent of this or that "ism" has invariably proclaimed that his own particular cult or "ism" was destined in the outcome of the time of transition to prevail above all others and to provide a permanent panacea for all the ills of society. Yet, curiously enough the history of subsequent affairs rarely supplies any convincing confirmation of the accuracy of such prognostications.

CLASH OF IDEALS.

What is the most significant of the several outstanding political manifestations which meet our gaze as we survey the contemporary world? Some there are, I imagine, who would give the first place to the conflict between the communist, the totalitarian and the democratic ideals.

I myself should be disposed to question the soundness of that award. The cycle has often enough been travelled by mankind by which a state passes from the principle of autocracy to a series of experiment in liberal government, which if for one reason or another they fail, give place after a period of disorder and disillusion to a new period of absolute rule. Liberty and authority are in a sense contending principles. The due recognition of the collective sovereignty of a people and the constitutional machinery required to give practical virtue to this recognition and to reconcile popular and liberal institutions with the paramount need for a strong executive and for reasonable political stability are things not easily acquired.

TRADE AND CURRENCY.

In short I am not one of those who find themselves able to discern in, for example, the recent devaluation of the French currency in terms of gold the Harbinger of any general sweeping away in the near future of those barriers that to-day thwart the interchange of commodities between the nations of the world. The more the problem is examined and discussed the more complex it appears. Though the question is being approached on all sides in an optimistic spirit from the economic standpoint, the more the prevailing restrictions are examined the more embedded do they seem to have become in national economic life. It is evident that the new protectionism is vastly more complicated than was the old and much more effective in its application. It has become a part of rigidly planned and directed systems and with it has gone a tendency to use economic barriers, import restrictions, export subsidies, exchange regulations and debt settlements as an instrument of national policy. It is recognised that even confining the discussion to the limited field of quotas and exchange restrictions, it will be virtually impossible to exclude the economic and monetary questions that depend upon them. The Government direction of trade in accordance with national policy has introduced a new and incalculable factor the extent of which has only just begun to be understood.

PRACTICAL STATESMANSHIP

Practical statesmanship to-day lies, I submit, in facing facts and in applying ourselves to an endeavour in the world as it is to promote the greatest possible amount of co-operation between the digerent national economic systems and within the constellation of States whose common bond is the British Imperial Crown, to shape our economic policies with due regard to the limitations upon international trade.

Mr. Chairman, I should like before I resume my seat to tell you and this company with what pleasure I have learnt that we are dining to-night on the first occasion upon which they have been used in the new premises of the club. I trust that in its new home the Chelmsford Club will move from strength to strength. The opportunity which this institution affords to men of varying experience and outlook, non-official as well as official, to meet together in pleasant social intercourse and good fellowship is I am convinced most valuable and I wish you all success and prosperity in the years ahead.—A. P.

FRESH ADVANCE IN RUBBER PRICES

Strong Demand From Manufacturers

Messrs. Symington and Wilson's weekly rubber market report dated London Nov. 11 is as under:—

Since our last Report the Rubber Market has developed fresh strength and again shows a substantial advance on the week. On two days during the period under review, namely on Friday of last week and yesterday, the Marke has been described on the official report as "Strong". The lowest price at which business has been done in Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot was 8 3/8d. at the beginning of the period and the advance has been fairly uninterrupted up to 8 11/16d. at which business was done yesterday and to-day. The advance on the week amounts to 5/16d. per lb. for Spot, a 1/4d. per lb. for November, 3/16d. per lb. for December, January/March and April/June, and 1/8d. per lb. for July/September.

The advance has been caused entirely by the strong demand for Rubber from manufacturers. This point cannot be emphasised too strongly. Bull speculation in Rubber at the present moment is for all practical purposes non-existent. Much of the stock held in United Kingdom warehouses is held as a hedge by dealers inside the Market against forward sales. If dealers find a demand from manufacturers for Spot Rubber they can only release their Spot by buying back forward deliveries and had the outside operators not been willing to resell, the Spot could not have been released. It might be said indeed that the outsiders by their operations have been carrying Rubber for the manufacturers till such time as they made up their minds to buy it. Had there not been this well on which to draw prices would undoubtedly have been forced higher than has actually been the case.

SPECULATION AT WORK.

We stressed this point last week and are doing so again to-day because we see that certain sections of the press still seem to be under the impression that it is speculation by outsiders which has been running the price up. It cannot be too clearly understood that this is not the case.

First hand sellers have been able this week to place important lines of Rubber for forward shipment and most of these sales have been made for shipment over the whole of next year in equal monthly quantities. At the time of writing 8 11/16d. per lb. is obtainable for such contracts on c.i.f. terms, thus saving the sellers landing expenses.

SHIPMENTS.

Preliminary figures of expors from the Dutch East Indies during October show shipments of 15,867 metric tons Estate Rubber and 11,943 metric tons Native Rubber. Reduced to long tons these give the equivalent of 15,632 tons Estate Rubber and 11,766 tons Native Rubber. Adding those figures to those given in the I.R.R.C. Bulletin up to end September we find that for the first ten months of the year the position stands as follows:—

	Estate Rubber tons.
Permissible Exportable Amount	133,459
Actual Shipments	122,171
Deficiency	11,288

	Native Rubber tons.
Permissible Exportable Amount	124,874
Actual Shipments	124,354
Dificiency	520

	Total tons.
Permissible Exportable Amount	258,333
Actual Shipments	246,525
Deficiency	11,808

These figures indicate that even at the higher price level now ruling the Dutch authorities have matters well in hand. The export duty on Native Rubber has again been raised and now stands at 55 cents per kilo.

MALAYAN STOCKS.

Figures of stocks in Malaya outside the regulated area at end October have come to hand. Dealers' stocks in Penang and Singapore show a total of 17,755 tons (end September 18,734 tons) while stocks awaiting shipment in the two ports amount to 6,838 tons (8,202 tons). Total stocks thus amount to 24,593 tons, a decrease of 2,343 tons on the month.

UNITED KINGDOM STOCKS.

Against total landings in London and Liverpool combined of only 190 tons last week deliveries amounted to 2,732 tons, giving a decrease in stocks of 2,542 tons and leaving a total figure of 74,131 tons which is the lowest figure at which these stocks have stood since 17th March 1934 when they were 94,163 tons.

Stock.—With a total of 94,131 tons United Kingdom stocks showed a decline on the week of 2,542 tons.

On Saturday, 9th November 1935, United Kingdom stocks stood at 167,007 tons.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov 27

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	87 15 0
Atlas Elect and Genl Trust Ord	0 9 6
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	1 15 0
Bengal Nagpur Rly Ord Stock	103 0 0
B B and C I Rly Ord Stock	115 10 0
Brazilian Traction Pow and Lt Ord	dol. 18.0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	20 5 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2 10 0
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	3 0 0
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	39 0 0
Genl and Comi Invest Trust Defd Stk	100 0 0
East India Distilleries and S F Ord	1 4 9
Eastern Bank Ltd	7 2 6
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	108 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	2 16 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord)	0 5 3
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	106 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord	2 10 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	96 0 0
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord	0 11 3

EXPORTS OF GOLD

We have received the following report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. London, dated November 11.

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £248,630,346 on the 4th instant showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £2,450,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing. Prices continued to be fixed at about dollar parity and ruled higher owing to the appreciation of the dollar in terms of sterling. Offerings were again taken mainly for the United States of America and the movement of gold to that country following the devaluation of the franc has maintained a steady flow, exports from England since that date amounting to about £21,600,000.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from midday on the 2nd instant to midday on the 9th instant:—

IMPORTS

British South Africa	£2,066,819
British West Africa	142,691
British India	652,833
Channel Islands	72,140
British Malaya	41,568
British Guiana	7,984
Iraq	15,718
Japan	20,562
Netherlands	65,869
Belgium	23,723
Switzerland	6,781
Other countries	22,025
	£3,160,346

EXPORTS

U. S. A.	£3,864,995
British India	12,000
France	349,092
Switzerland	386,2 9
Germany	36,845
Other countries	2,929
	£4,649,925

The s.s. 'Mooltan' which sailed from Bombay on the 7th instant carries gold to the value of about £743,000.

The Transvaal gold output for October 1936 amounted to 977,425 fine ounces as compared with 967,328 fine ounces for September 1936 and 931,734 fine ounces for October 1935.

SILVER

Active conditions developed during the past week, a wave of speculative buying carrying prices rapidly upward from 20.1 4d. quoted for both deliveries a week ago, to yesterday's quotation of 22.15 16d. This was reached after two successive rises of 1.1 16d. and is the highest touched since last December.

The feeling of optimism with regard to the outlook for commodities which followed the re-election of President Roosevelt, pervaded the silver market and general speculative activity, moderate at first, on a poorly supplied market, met with a ready response. Bears became nervous, demand being accentuated by forced bear covering purchases, but the rising prices appeared only to encourage further speculative enquiry and buying became cumulative, resulting in the rapid advance to which we have referred.

Following the rise in this market, the price in New York advanced on the 9th instant from 45 cents to 47.3 4 cents after having remained unchanged at the former figure since May 20th last. This possibly imparted more confidence, although the price at the advance was still below London parity and America has not bought in London during the week.

Sales have been made on China account and speculative resales were in evidence at the advancing rates but sellers continued to show a great deal of hesitation and the rise was helped in a large measure by the paucity of offerings.

The heavy appreciation in the price seen this week was too rapid and, in present circumstances, not considered warranted; the reaction which occurred to-day when the price fell 1 2d. to 22.7 16d. was not, therefore, unexpected. Even at to-day's figure, the market would appear overstrained, and further downward movements are anticipated.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 2nd instant to mid-day on the 9th instant:—

IMPORTS

British South Africa	£50,000
British West Africa	3,781
Irish Free State	4,000
Japan	74,467
Manchuria	9,063
Belgium	7,288
Other countries	3,145
	£181,750

EXPORTS

British India	£217,283
U. S. A.	749,845
Canada	13,370
Liberia	5,000
Egypt	1,400
France	2,762
Denmark	1,174
Switzerland	1,446
Other countries	3,650
	£256,179

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 5th November to the 11th November was dol. 4.89 and the lowest dol. 4.87 1.8.

Cotton Piecegoods & Yarn

Bombay, Nov. 27.

	Per lb Rs. a. p.
Grey, Unbleached.—	
Long-cloth (Standard Quality)	0 2 3
Long-cloth (Fine Quality)	0 13 6
Shirtings	0 2 2
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	0 2 3
Leopard Cloth	0 2 3
Dhoties (upto 1" nakhi Border)	0 2 7
Dhoties (Calcutta, 1" P.B.)	0 11 0
Drills	0 2 3
Domestics	0 2 2
Domettes	0 2 2
White Bleached.—	
Long-cloth	Per piece 2 14 6
Drill	0 2 0
Yarns.—	
8's	0 2 1
10's	0 2 6
12's	0 2 9
16's	0 3 7
20's	0 4 8
24's	0 5 8
32's	0 6 6
40's	1 2 1

Osaka Sovom

OSAKA, Nov. 28.

Jan.	(234 50) 233 5—100
Feb.	(227 50) 227 0—50
March	(220 80) 222 80—
May	(214 70) 214 3)—60

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Nov 27.

December	10 1 2d.
March	10 1 6d.
May	10 1 2d.

A copy of this Prospectus has duly been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal.

PROSPECTUS OF

SHREE GOPAL PAPER MILLS, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - - Rs. 32,50,000

ISSUED CAPITAL - - - - - - Rs. 32,50,000

Divided into 250,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10|- each and 7,500 6% Participating Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100|- each.

Of the above shares, the entire 250,000 of Ordinary Shares have already been subscribed and 5,000 of the Cumulative Preference Shares have been undertaken to be subscribed by the Directors, Promoters, and|or their friends, including 31,763 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10|- each, agreed to be issued as fully paid up to the creditors and shareholders of the Punjab Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd. (In Liquidation). The balance of the Preference Shares will be issued and offered for subscription, as and when the Directors think proper.

ORDINARY SHARES are payable for as follows:—
Rs. 2-8 with application.
Rs. 2-8 on allotment.
Balance in two calls of Rs. 2-8 each at an interval of not less than one month between each call.

PREFERENCE SHARES are payable for as follows:—
Rs. 50-0 with application.
Rs. 50-0 on allotment.

N.B.—Application and Allotment Money is payable at Calcutta and not by cheques on outstations.

The Preference shares will participate in the profits available for dividend to the extent of 25 per cent. of the surplus of such profits remaining after payment of a 10 per cent. dividend on the Ordinary Shares, but so that the dividend payable on the Preference Shares in respect of any one year shall not exceed the maximum of 8 per cent.

The Preference Shares rank both as regards the fixed dividend and capital in priority to the Ordinary Shares.

The Preference Shares carry no voting power at General Meetings of the Company.

DIRECTORS.

1. Sir CHHAJURAM CHOWDHURY, Kt., C.I.E.,
   Proprietor, Messrs. Chhajuram & Sons.,
   100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
2. Rai Bahadur RAMESHWAR NATHANY,
   Proprietor, Messrs. Buldeodas Rameshwar,
   Stock Exchange Brokers,
   7, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
3. Seth HANUMAN PRASAD PODDAR,
   Banker and Merchant,
   10A, Chittaranjan Avenue South, Calcutta.
4. Seth ANANDI LAL PODDAR,
   Of Messrs. Kissenlal Nandlal,
   Bankers and Merchants,
   14B, Chittaranjan Avenue South, Calcutta.
5. Seth AMIR CHANDRA,
   Banker and Zemindar, Arrah.
6. Lala KARAM CHAND THAPAR,
   Managing Director,
   Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd.,
   5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
7. Babu HANUTMALL BAID,
   Of Messrs. Pannalal Sagarmull,
   Merchants and Importers, 10, Canning Street, Calcutta.
8. Lala KESAR RAM NARANG,
   Of Narang Group Sugar Mills, Ghugli.
9. Babu SAGARMAL NATHANY,
   Banker and Merchant, 7, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

BANKERS.
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. ROWE & PAL,
Registered Accountants,
5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
Messrs. BASANT RAM & SONS,
Lahore.

BROKERS.
Messrs. BULDEODAS RAMESHWAR,
7, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

MANAGING AGENTS.
Messrs. KARAM CHAND THAPAR & BROS., LTD.
5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

MILLS.
Jagadhri (Punjab).

The Promoters of the Company are Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar and Rai Bahadur Rameshwar Nathany, and no promotion money has been or will be paid.

PROSPECTUS

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY.

The Company has been formed for the objects set out in its Memorandum of Association and in particular to acquire the paper mill belonging to the Punjab Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd. (In Liquidation), Lahore, and situate at Jagadhri, comprising buildings, machinery, equipment and furniture and approximately 51 acres of freehold land now in the possession of the Official Liquidator of that Company.

CAPITAL COST.

The estimated original cost of acquiring the land, building the mill and buying and installing the machinery was approximately Rs. 68,00,000, but the actual cost of complete acquisition, erection and equipment was approximately Rs. 80,00,000. This valuable property is now being acquired by the Company from the Punjab Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd. (In Liquidation) and the Secured Creditors of that Company at a cost of Rs. 22,35,000 in cash, and Rs. 3,17,630 in fully paid up Ordinary Shares of this Company, under a Scheme sanctioned by the High Court of Lahore.

SITUATION.

The Mill is situate on the banks of the Jumna Canal and very near to the Jagadhri Railway Station on the North Western Railway Main Line between Ambala and Saharanpur. It also has ready access to the railway over its own sidings. The sources of supply of Sabai grass are from 20 to 25 miles distant from the Mill. The Jumna Canal is available for transport and the Tubewells of the Mill within its own area ensure an abundant supply of water.

That the location of the Factory is unique can be seen from the following extract from the Tariff Board's report, viz.:—
Paragraph 145:

"There is one locality where the Paper Mill could produce paper cheaply and command an important market. It would be unfair to the Punjab Paper Mills Company to grant a subsidy to one of its competitors, when paper can probably be made as cheaply from Sabai grass at Saharanpur as it can from bamboo at Cuttack."

MACHINERY AND OUTPUT.

The Mill is equipped with the most up-to-date electrically-driven machinery for paper making, an electrolytic caustic and bleaching plant, a lime calcining plant and soda recovery plant. Such equipment is calculated to ensure satisfactory results in quality and cost of production.

The normal capacity of the Mill is estimated to be 7,000 tons of finished white printing and writing paper of best quality per annum, and 500 tons of wrappers.

SCOPE.

It would appear from statistics that India now produces 42,000 tons of paper per annum and that a further 70,000 tons per annum is imported to meet the requirements of the country. Of the quality and quantity of such imported paper, it is estimated that India can produce 18,000 to 20,000 tons annually in addition to her present output.

PROTECTIVE DUTY AND TARIFF.

The protection granted to the Industry extends up to 1939, and there can be no doubt that the Government whose policy is one of fostering Indian Indigenous Industry would surely extend the protection further.

ESTIMATED PROFITS.

The average cost of production of paper per ton is Rs. 300 and the average selling price per ton is Rs. 410. A margin therefore of Rs. 110 per ton is available and on an output of 7,500 tons the profit will amount to Rs. 8,25,000 and after providing for depreciation, interest and sinking fund a return of 12 per cent. to 15 per cent. may be expected on Ordinary share capital of Rs. 25,00,000.

MANAGEMENT.

The general management of the Company subject to the supervision of the Directors is vested in Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., Managing Agents of the Company, whose remuneration is as follows:—

(a) A personal allowance of Rs. 2,000 (Two Thousand) per month, besides all actual expenses to be incurred on account of salaries of direct staff employed at Head Office for Company's business and proportionate expenses of telephone, rent, electricity and conveyance.

(b) A commission of 10 per cent. on the nett profits of the Company calculated after allowing for all the usual working charges, interest on Loans and Advances, repairs and outgoings, but without any deduction in respect of Income Tax, Super Tax, or duty in Income or Revenue or for Expenditure on capital account or on account of any sum which may be set aside in each year out of the profits for reserve or depreciation or any other special fund.

Preliminary Expenses.—The preliminary expenses are estimated at Rs. 50,000.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is fixed at 20,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRACT.

(a) By an order of the High Court of Judicature, Lahore, made on 3rd November, 1936, Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros., Ltd., have agreed to purchase from the Official Liquidator, the Punjab Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd. (In Liquidation), the entire plant, machinery, buildings, furniture, fixture and appurtenances for a consideration referred to in capital cost above, and the same will be transferred by them at cost, to the Company.

(b) An agreement will be entered into between the Company and Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd. whereunder the latter will be appointed Managing Agents of the Company for a period of 20 years.

QUALIFICATIONS AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS.

The qualification of the Director shall be his holding in his own name or jointly with other persons whether beneficially or as a Trustee for any Company or person or otherwise howsoever, of Ordinary shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 10,000. The ex-officio Director and/or Directors who are technical experts co-opted being excepted from holding this qualification shares.

Each of the Directors shall be paid out of the fund of the Company as remuneration for his services the sum of Rs. 50 for every meeting of the Directors attended. Every Director attending a meeting from any outside place shall be entitled to first class travelling and an allowance of Rs. 10 (Rupees Ten only) per diem for the days he is actually away on Company's business.

INTEREST OF DIRECTORS.

Lala Karam Chand Thapar, Managing Director of Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., and Rai Bahadur Rameshwar Nathany of Messrs. Buldeodas Rameshwar and Lala Kesar Ram Narang, who are the Directors of this Company are interested in the remuneration of the Managing Agents. None of the other Directors have any interest.

INSPECTION.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and other contracts can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company during office hours.

COMMISSION AND BROKERAGE.

The Articles of Association provide payment as under:—
1 P.C. on Preference Shares,
2-1/2 P.C. on Ordinary Shares,
and an Underwriting Commission of 2-1/2 per cent.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is herewith attached and forms part of it. (Memorandum not printed with this advertisement).

Forms of application for shares can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company.

(Sd.) HANUMAN PRASAD PODDAR.
" KARAM CHAND THAPAR
" RAMESHWAR NATHANY.
" ANANDILAL PODDAR.
" HANUTMAL BAID.
" CHHAJU RAM CHOWDHURI.
" KESAR RAM NARANG.
" SAGARMULL NATHANY.
" AMIR CHANDRA.

Dated 10th November, 1936.

Hedge Selling And Liquidation In Cotton

Trade Buying Near Months

GOOD SPOT DEMAND

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market though encouraged by the firmness of the domestic spot cotton demand reacted on July liquidation and considerable hedging.

The New York cotton futures market opened barely steady in moderately active trading and then turned early on hedge selling liquidation and exchanging December to later months.

Prices thereafter rallied on trade buying of near months, increased commission house buying of distant positions especially July and steadiness of the stock market.

At the rise there was selling by early buying and increased hedge selling. One notice was issued against December delivery and the market was quiet.

At the opening March was unchanged at 11.68 but declined 3 points on increased hedge selling and March was quoted 11.65 which was the lowest level for the day. Later prices advanced 7 points on increased demand and March was quoted 11.72 which was the highest level. Prices again declined and later months were weak which closed at a decline of 10 to 11 points while near months advanced 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 12.27c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of one to five points. Spot cotton prices unchanged at 12.13c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with March 6.49. The market was dull and featureless. There was scattered continental selling which was absorbed by trade calling and straddle buying. The market closed at a rise of one to two points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 6.72d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed unchanged. At the close January, March and May options were quoted 5.50.

EGYPTIAN MARKET.

There was considerable selling in Sakels which declined 26 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices were 34 points down at 11.45d. Uppers futures were comparatively steady and closed one point up but spot cotton prices were 3 points down at 7.38d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. Sakels futures closed one to three points up but Ashmouni futures were 6 points down to 2 points up.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:- "With the present narrow trading markets and no definite trend, a retrospection of the statistical position may be of interest for future guidance. The total supply of Americans this season is about 195 lakhs bales against 196 lakhs bales last year. The U. S. A. domestic consumption for the first quarter of the year has been 1,850,000 bales against 1,409,000 bales same period last season and should this rate be maintained, points to a total of 72 lakhs. This increase however may be offset by a falling off in exports owing to the large increase in outside growths. Last season, the consumption of Americans was as follows: Italy 425,000 bales; Spain 200,000 bales; Russia 89,000 bales and Japan 1,655,000 bales. It appears doubtful in view of Government quotas and control on imports in Italy, Civil War in Spain, larger production in Russia and increased Japanese offtake of Chinese cotton, whether these figures will be maintained. Turning to the position in India, most authorities seem agreed that at present the production may not differ very much from last season, viz: 5,720,000 bales. It will be remembered that prices at this time last year were around Rs. 226 for April/May Broach but with the pressure of crop movement and less demand for Americans, owing to severe competition of outside growths prices receded to Rs. 191-8 in early February. With the better trade conditions in U.S.A. England and China, we do not look for such a low price level this season, but taking a broad view of the situation, we se no reason apart from possible political upheavals for any bullish enthusiasm at present and feel that until the Indian crop pressure subsides, sales in strong markets here will prove profitable".

PRIVATE CABLES

New York March highest 11.72+.04 (11-51 a.m.)
Lowest 11.65—.43 (10-8 a.m.)
Liverpool March highest 6.50+.01
Lowest 6.48—.01

Messrs Devkaran Nanjee have received to-day the following cable advices from their foreign friends:—

New York: Market irregular. Trade buying December. Distant months affected by hedge selling. Spot market firm. Slow demand for export.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. Think dispute probably be submitted to Arbitration and any serious strike unlikely.

Liverpool. Market quiet and steady. Principal business transferring nears into distant months. America and trade buying offset by decline in Egyptian: Bullish.

Liverpool. Speculators are holding aloof. Market sustained by the good demand on the spot. Lancashire yarn trade is good.

New York. Believe domestic consumption likely to be million bales more than last season indicating world consumption of Americans exceeding this season's production. There is doubt regarding release of twelve cent loan cotton below 12.25. Therefore advancing tendency for spring months and favour March for purchases or October for sales.

New York. Market steady Still feel strong technical position conducive to higher prices. Cotton goods market—yarn market—active and strong.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 28.
December	11.91
January	11.77
March	11.74
May	11.60
July	11.50
October	11.20
Middling Spot	12.36

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 28.
December	11.90
January	11.73
March	11.72
Middling Spot	12.23

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Nov. 28. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	49,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 28.
November	6.53
December	6.50
January	6.49
February	6.49
March	6.49
April	6.47
May	6.47
June	6.44
July	6.42
August	6.32
September	6.27
October	6.22
November	6.18
Middling Spot	6.71
10-12 a.m. quotations:—	
January	6.49
March	6.48

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 28.
BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.43
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.58
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.73
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.47
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.62
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.77
BENGAL:	
Good	4.26
Fully Good	4.36
Fine	4.48

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 28

Following a decline of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 217/8 for Broach A/M delivery. There was a small turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range with a scattered business. There was scattered selling which resulted in a decline of annas four to Rs. 217/4, but as soon as selling was over prices rallied to Rs. 217/6. To-day being Kartiki Purnima, the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:

Broach A/M	217	12	0
Oomra D/J	197	12	0
Oomra March	197	4	0
Bengal D/J	159	8	0
Bengal March	160	0	0

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Nov. 28.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	353	5,793
Central India	967	14,141
Barsi and Nagar	1,519	14,098
Hyderabad-Gaorani	153	2,221
Berar	3,094	48,938
Central Provinces	767	8,714
Total Oomras	6,853	91,905
Dholera	38	2,099
N.-W. Provinces	...	1,805
Rajputana	195	2,480
Sind-Punjab	3,068	49,238
Broach	...	2,188
Coompta and Dharwar	31	6,197
Westerns-Northerns	1	4,639
Cocoanada	...	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	967
Persian	...	8
American	16	1,318
Egyptian and African	1,754	54,526
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	1
Total	11,956	217,447

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 26th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	403	56,158
Japan and China	8,555	155,963
Coast Ports	...	4,202
Up-country by Rail	...	46,875
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	16,895
Total	8,958	279,593

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: January 152; May 162 at Cross Rate 4.89 25/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 217 Liverpool May 6 47 Rs. 64 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 217 New York May 11.58 Rs. 45 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.89 23/32

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Nov 27

Broach A/M 1937 opening 217 3/4; highest 217 3/4; lowest 217 1/2; closing 217 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 199; highest 199; lowest 198; closing 198

Oomra March opening 197 3/4; highest 197 3/4; lowest 197; closing 197

Bengal D/J opening 161 1/2; highest 161 1/2; lowest 161; closing 161

Bengal March opening 162 1/2; highest 162 1/2; lowest 161 1/2; closing 161 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-12-36) Rs. 4 3/4.

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Re. 1 4 1/2

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 26th November	5,741
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	205,491
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	266,181
Decrease	60,690

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Nov. 28.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f., Nov. sellers £11-6-3.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f., Nov.-Dec. sellers £13-12-6.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f., Nov.-Dec. sellers £13-15-0.

Rapeseed, Toria, Hull-Cont. c.i.f., Nov.-Dec. sellers £13-0-0.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f., Nov.-Dec. sellers £14-0-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 28

Linseed Oil, Naked London per cwt., Dec. sellers 25|4-1|2.

Linseed Oil, Naked London per cwt., Jan.-Apl. sellers 25|3.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 28

T.T. London on:—	
New York (closing rate)	4.89-13|16
Paris	105.13
Berlin	12.18
Madrid, nominal	58.50
Amsterdam	9.02
Brussels	28.96
Milan	93.03
Berne	21.31-1|4
Prague	138.37

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 28.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Jan.-Feb. sellers 35|9.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Jan.-Feb. sellers 35|9.

Wheat, South Australian, Dec. sellers 40|9.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
November	11.01
January	10.01
March	9.90
May	9.87
July	9.85
August	9.85
F.G.F. Spot	11.02

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 28

Yesterday London Gold prices were unchanged at £7.1.11½. London—New York cross rate was 4.89 23/32 and London-Paris Exchange was 2 points up at 105. 15. London Silver prices were unchanged at 21d. There was small speculative buying and the market was quiet. Montreal Silver prices declined 20 to 90 points. Shanghai Exchange on London was quoted unchanged at 1.2 9/16. In the local market there was scattered business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

	Gold.	Silver.
Ready	35-2-6	51-10-0
Kartak	35-2-6	51-10-0
Magsar	35-2-3	51-12-6

LARGE SILVER STOCK IN LONDON

"Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state that the market was narrower during the past week and India and China worked both ways, but with the volume of business limited prices are easily liable to move either way. Stocks of Silver in London are estimated at 7,000,000 Ounces."—Reuter.

Montreal Silver

MONTREAL, Nov. 27.

November	45.50—90
December	46.25—20
March	46.30—25

N. Y. Silver

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

Spot Silver prices remained unchanged at 45 1/8 cents.

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Bar gold and sovereigns valued at Rs. 69,63,283 were exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended November 28, 1936. The B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Kenya which sailed from Bombay on November 25, carried three shipments of gold of the following description:—Gold valued at Rs. 14,251 and Rs. 10,732 for Mombasa; and gold valued at Rs. 3,765 for Dar-es-Salaam.

A consignment of gold sovereigns valued at Rs. 17,563 and another of half sovereigns worth Rs. 5,488 were shipped to Singapore by the P. and O. steamer Rajputana which sailed from Bombay on November 26.

The P. and O. mail steamer Viceroy of India which sailed from Bombay for London on November 28, had on board nine consignments of bar gold of the following description: gold valued at Rs. 27,56,972, Rs. 2,02,756 and Rs. 11,24,371 for London, optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam; Rs. 2,47,766 for New York optional; London; Paris, Amsterdam; Rs. 9,18,520 for London optional Amsterdam, Paris, New York; Rs. 8,22,391 for New York optional; London; Paris, Amsterdam; Rs. 4,02,712, Rs. 3,72,491 and Rs. 5,61,512 for London.

The total quantity of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,88,37,02,364.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 28.

Quietly steady:—

Spot	21-1|16
Forward	21-1|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 28.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-2-0.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Nov 28

London market—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£44	5	0
Standard copper 3 months	£44	12	6
Electrolytic copper	£49	5	0

New York—

Blue Eagle	10.50 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	10.55 cents

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay market—			
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 35	4	0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45	4	0

Tone: Very steady.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 28th day of November 1936.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

(B.T.)		Apr-May 1936-37
10-30	Rs.	217/4
12-30	Rs.	217/8
2-30	Rs.	217/12
		Apr-May.
Highest		218
Lowest		217/4
Settlement Rate		217

To-day our Bazar remained closed at 2-30 (B.T.) on account of Jain's "Kartiki Punam" Holiday.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 27-11-36	4403000	4571000
Receipts Yesterday 27-11-36	79000	46000
Exports to date 27-11-36	2268000	2427000
Stock at Ports 27-11-36	2980000	3007000
Stock at Interior Towns 27-11-36	2397000	350000
Stock at Liverpool 27-11-36	812000	501000
Visible Supply 27-11-36	6780000	6836000
Quantity in sight 27-11-36	8312000	7910000
Quantity out of sight 27-11-36	4784000	4180000

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Nov. 28.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), 8-1|2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov 28

2 3/4 per cent 1946/52	101/3
3 per cent 1951/54	103/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	105/0
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	109/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	107/9
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	111/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	115/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	120/10
3 per cent U P Bonds	100/2
5 per cent 1939/44	109/0
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	117/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	107/9
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	121/8
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan	113/10
4 1/2 per cent 1958 Mysore	107/10
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	126/10
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974	112/10
4 per cent M Deb 1974	112/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	120/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954	133/0
6 per cent K P T 1956	133/0

Note:—The tone was slightly better.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Nov 28

T C RATES—

T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D/D	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 3/16
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	273 1/2
Banks selling T T	271 1/2
Banks buying T T	269 3/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	787
Banks buying T T	802
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	68
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	67 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 5/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 3/8
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN	
Banks selling D D	99 3/4
BOSS RATE—	
New York London	
27th instant	4.89 5/8
Japan London	
28th instant	1/3 1/32
Java London	
28th instant	8.96
Hongkong London	
28th instant	1/3
Shang. London	
28th instant	1/2 9/16
London Paris	
27th instant	105.15
London Belgium	
27th instant	28.97 1/2
London Switzerland	
27th instant	21.31 1/2
London Berlin	
27th instant	12.16 1/2
London Stockholm	
27th instant	18.02 1/2
London New York	
27th instant	4.89 11/16
London Amsterdam	
27th instant	2.02 1/4
London Italy	
27th instant	93.06
Tone of Sterli Exchange:	Steady
Gold 26th instant	27-1-11¼
Gold 27th instant	27-1-11 1/2
Silver London Ready	
26th instant	21
27th instant	21
Silver London Forward	
26th instant	21
27th instant	21
Silver New York Ready.	
26th instant	45
27th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
26th instant	5/8 p.c.
27th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
26th instant	3/4 p.c.
27th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans	87 3/8
3½ p.c. Indian Sterling Loans	99 1/2
3½ p.c. Indian Sterling 1954-59	105 7/8
4p.c. Indian Sterling 1943-53	109 5/8
4½ p.c. Indian Cterling 1950-55	115
4½ p.c. Indian Sterling 1958-68	118
5 p.c. Indian Sterling 1942-47	113 1/2
3 p.c. Indian Sterling 1949-52	101 5/8
2½ p.c. British Consols	85
3½ p.c. Conversion	107 1/4
3½ p.c. War Loan	106 1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 28.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 9|16 per cent. to 5|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 3|4 per cent. to 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 1|2 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 23.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb., 8-15|16.

Share Bazar Remains Steady

Narrow Trading Session

MOSTLY MONTH-END SWITCHING

BOMBAY, November 28.

The local share bazar remained steady to-day with a moderate turnover.

There was a marked absence of any important business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Most of the business done to-day was of a month-end switching nature and carrying differences were narrow.

In the absence of any fresh development the session was featureless. Buyers are holding aloof awaiting low levels.

The market is overbought and most of the bullish factors are discounted. The technical position of the market is weak but in view of cheapness of money, there is a section which believes that there is no room for a big decline in prices. Thus there is no inducement to go short. Looking to the general state we think chances favour a further decline in prices, but bulls being in a comfortable position will support the market at low levels and particularly sold out bulls will be tempted to replace. Cotton mill shares were fairly steady but it is understood that the wage dispute question in Lancashire is left to arbitration.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

		Rs	as
100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	280	10
250	B'bay Dyeing	772	8
100	Century	152	8
100	Central India (Rs. 4)	249	6
100	Coorla (nll)	95	0
250	David	80	0
250	Dawn	300	0
1	E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	3-6
100	Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	111	14
100	Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	210	0
1000	Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1605	0
100	Indore (nil)	46	14
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	72	8
100	Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	248	12
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-5)	586	4
250	Madras United	11	0
1000	Morarji (nil)	850	0
250	Model	45	0
50	Mysore (Rs. 3)	95	0
200	New Great (nil)	183	2
100	Oosmanshahi (nil)	52	0
100	Phoenix (Rs. 10)	255	0
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	48	0
1000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1855	0
50	Simplex (Rs. 1-2)	79	6
100	Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	197	8
100	Swan (nil)	92	8
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1230	0
1000	Western	737	8
BANKS.			
50-100	Baroda (Rs 2-8)	116	8
25-50	Central (Rs. 12)	35	8
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1572	8
100-500	L. Godby ARs. 7-8)	391	14
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	133	12
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-3-4)	140	0
5	Union (As. 4)	5	9 6
CEMENTS.			
10	Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	39	4
100	Coimbatore	184	6
75	Gwalior (Rs. 5)	135	0
160	Indian (Rs. 10 plus 3)	508	12
40	Katni Def. (Rs. 63-3-9)	2.287	8
100	Katni Ord. (Rs. 10)	375	0
75	Okha (Rs. 7)	293	2
10	Punjab (Rs. 12)	29	0
100	Shahabad (Rs. 133-8-8	492	8
70	United (Rs. 2-83	156	4
INSURANCE			
80	Empire	876	4
15-160	Jupiter (Rs. 12)	17	4
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	45	8
20	Mercantile	48	12
200	Oriental (125)	5470	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	8	1
ELECTRIC.			
100	Ahmedabad Old (6)	168	12
1000	Andhra Valley (45)	1,702	8
10	Ajmer (As 4)	14	8
50	B'bay Tram (3-8-0)	156	4
1	Bombay Suburban	215	0
10	Broach	13	8
100	Karachi (4)	267	8
100	Poona (4)	265	0
100	Surat (Rs. 8)	208	2
100	Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	190	5

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Nov 28

Century (150)	150	152			
Bombay Dyeing (706/4)	768	770	766	778	
Kohinoor (246/4)	247	248	246	248	
Central India (246/4)	247	245	240		
New Great (1/3 2)	175	171	183		
Simplex (77/8)	78	77	79		
Swadeshi (193/2)	198	197			
Rundi (39/2)	39	39/16	39/4		
I Cement (507/8)	508				
Shahabad (494/6)	493	495	492		
Andhra (1705)	1705	1708	1708		
Tata Hydro (190/15)	190/5				
Tata Power (1630)	1632	1633	1616	1632	
Tram Ord (136/4)	135 15	136 4			
T Steel Defd (827 8)	832	8.1	832	823	830
T Steel Ord (212/4)	212 8	212 13	212 6		
Tata Steel 2nd pref (179)	179				
Bellapur (2/3 15)	302	301	303		
B Burma (536 12)	536	533	535		

1000	Tata Power (Rs. 40)	1.622 8
RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahmedabad Prant.j	915 0
100	C. Province	99 8
50	Dhond Baramati	105 8
100	Gujarat	94 0
100	Mandra Bhon	102 0
100	Pathora Jamner	99 8
100	Sara Sirajgunje	102 4
500	Tapty Valley (17-8)	770 0
MININGS.		
10	Shivrajpur (As. 8)	41 8
30	Tata Steel Def. (7-3-3)	830 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	213 0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100	Alcock (Rs. 5)	252 8
50	Belapur Sugar (Rs. 10 plus 2)	203 2
250	Bombay Steam (Rs. 15)	277 8
135	Bombay Burma (10)	525 10
	Dawson & Contribu tory (4)	184 6
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5 12
50	B. Telephone (128) 1-8d.	114 8
100	I. Bleaching (Rs. 4)	141 4
100	I. Radio defd (12)	360 0
100	I. Radio ord (15)	522 8
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 25)	625 0
15	Scindia (Rs. 1)	19 8
30	Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	23 8
25	Tata Oil (nil)	15 8
PREFERENCE.		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1578 0
7	p.c. Bombay Steam	315 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	88 0
5	p.c. Central India	532 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	136 4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	146 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 10
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	162 8
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1615 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201 14
1-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	179 0
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	677 8

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

WALL-STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

Messrs. Ballvala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollar.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	11
Amer. Power and Light Pfd 5 p.c.	A 68
Electric Power and Light	17
Electric Bond Common	21
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	47
Columbia Gas	18
United Coron.	7
United Power and Light	6
Int. Tel. and Tel.	13
American Tel. and Tel.	139
Western Union Telg.	90½
Batimere and Ohio Rly.	23
Chesapeake and Ohio	72
Erie	16
Great North Pfd. Rly.	43
New York Central Rly.	44 1/4
Northern Pacific Rly.	27
Southern Pacific Rly.	42
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	12
Republican Steel	25
Thmopson Product	30
Skelley Oil	36
Eaton Mfg. Co.	39
Gen. Amr. Transporation	70
Bethelehem Steel	73
United States Steel	76 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	XD 49½
Int. Nickel of Canada	63 3/4
Ford Motors of Canada A.	23
General Motors	XD. 70
Packard Motor	12
General Electric	91 3/4
Kelvinator	23
Radio Corp.	12
Westinghouse Airbrake	45
American Radiator	23
St. Oil of N. J.	6
Socony	16 1/4
National Dairy	25
Chase Bank	44
National City Bank	37½
Amr. Car Foundry	52
Montgomeryy Ward	67
North Amr. Com.	33
Electric P. & Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	88
Mathieson Alkalhi	42
Amr. Cyn	35
E. I. Dupont	82

Market strong. Steel leading; outlook favourable Eaton Mfg. has declared a dividend of dol. 1 per share on 7th Dec. Brokers loan for the week 55 000.000 up. Carloadings for the week 140 000 up.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Nov. 28.

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,300
Linseed	253
Gingellyseed	1,533
Poppyseed	87
Groundnuts	14,351
Castorseed	1,360
Rice	25,364
Myrabollams	133
Cottonseed	13,410
Gram	851
Joowar	301
Barley	347
Bajree	6,168
Indian Sugar	7,414
	Tons.
Coal	288

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REGD. NO. B. 1008

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1936

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do insurance business in all departments.
J4

Privileges Of The Fourth Estate

"Editor Need Not Disclose Source Of Information"

DEFENCE COUNSEL QUOTES FROM PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGMENT

JULLUNDUR, (By Mail)

The members of the Bar and the leading persons of the city including Raizada Hansraj, M.L.A., were present in large number when the case of Mr. P. Dutt, Editor of the United Press of India, Lahore Office, came up for further hearing in the court of Sheikh Ghulam Ahmed Khan, Additional District Magistrate, Jullundur.

The point for decision was: "Whether an Editor of a News Paper or a News Agency can claim it a privilege to withhold the name of a correspondent when asked by a court of law to disclose it".

The Crown was represented by Sardar Bhagat Singh, Public Prosecutor, while Lala Nand Lal, Mr. Davinder Sondhi and Mr. Desh Bandhu of Hoshiarpur were present on behalf of Mr. Dutt.

IRRELEVANT.

At the outset Lala Nand Lal raised an objection and said that the question asked from the witness to disclose the name of the correspondent was irrelevant as it had nothing to do with the original case. The counsel advanced arguments in support of his contention.

The court held that as on the previous hearing no objection about the relevancy of the question was raised, it could not be raised at this stage. The point was whether Mr. Dutt as Editor of a News Agency had got any privilege not to divulge the source of his information. He, therefore, restricted the hearing on the point of privilege only.

The Public Prosecutor then repeated his question which was:

"What is the name of the correspondent who wrote a letter to you giving the news, i.e., about the Chief Secretary's Circular to the District Officers regarding the election propaganda and the prosecution of those who would preach sedition?"

EDITOR'S STATEMMENT.

Mr. Dutt then made the following statement:

"With the kind permission of the Court I take the liberty of explaining the position I am forced to take up as a journalist in the present case as the question is one affecting the vital interests of the Press in India in general. It has always been a convention with the editors not to disclose the source of their information even under duress. Pressmen consider this as the creed of their profession and breath of their nostril, because if they give out the source of their information no correspondent will ever be prepared to give them any news, good, bad or indifferent. Needless to say, this will spell the death-knell of the activities of the Press, which is the organ of public opinion in the country and rightly called the Fourth Estate. This explains the position I have taken up in the present case. I need hardly say that in doing so, I do not mean the slightest disrespect to the court. I take full and entire responsibility for the news-item in question circulated by the "United Press" and am prepared even to face the consequences if the news-item is challenged as untrue.

NO BEARING ON THE CASE.

"Under the circumstances I would respectfully request the court not to ask me to divulge the source of my information in this case. Finally I would also submit that the question as to who supplied the information to me has no bearing on this case, when I take the fullest responsibility for having circulated the news".

Mr. Nand Lal, counsel for Mr. Dutt, arguing on the question of privilege said that, it was not contempt of court by a journalist to refuse to disclose the source of an information. In support of his arguments he quoted from the judgment of the Privy Council in an English case in which the Hon'ble Judges of the Privy Council had declared that if any journalist refused to disclose the source of information, it did not amount to contempt of the court. He also quoted from the Evidence Act to show that if Mr. Dutt refused to answer an irrelevant question it would not be a contempt of the court.

Sardar Bhagat Singh, Public Prosecutor, argued that the British Law was quite different from the Indian Law and was not applicable to India. He added that under the Indian Law a pressman could not demand any privilege.

Mr. Nandlal replying said that so far no case of this nature had occurred in India. The Indian Law was based on the British Law and was often guided by it. Hence the Privy Council judgment quoted by him was applicable to the present case.

ORDERS RESERVED.

After hearing the arguments of both sides, the court, while reserving the judgment, passed the following order:

The learned counsel for defence has quoted the laws of England by Earl of Hailsbury Part 23, Page 223, Para 425 where it is laid down that it is not contempt of court for an Editor to refuse to hand over the manuscript or to disclose the name of the author of an article in his newspaper making an attack upon a judge. The counsel frankly tells me that there has been no judicial pronouncement, one way or the other, by any Indian High Court on this point.

The Public Prosecutor on the other hand lays stress on the point that the ruling quoted by the defence relates to the laws of England which are different from the Indian laws. He says that the witness cannot claim any privilege under any of the Indian Act.

I find that, there is no clear ruling on the point. After carefully going through the case and the legal point at issue, I would decide the case later on."

Mr. Dutt was asked to appear when summoned by the court.—United Press.

CONGRESS SCORES WELL

Result Of Municipal Elections In Ahmednagar

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDNAGAR, (By Mail.)

The following are the delegates to the Faizpur Congress:—

AHMEDNAGAR TALUKA: Mr. Achyut Patwardhan.

JAMKHED TALUKA: Mr. Rajkumar Shah.

MIRAJGAON-KARJAT: Mr. M. D. Zarkar.

SHREEGONDA: Mr. S. M. Joshi.

PATHARDI: Mr. U. R. Bogawat.

NEWASA: Mr. L. M. Patil.

KOPARGAON: Mr. Shantilal Chunilal.

KOPARGAON TALUKA: Mr. N. T. Phofase.

SANGAMNER TALUKA: Mr. N. G. Gore.

RAHURI: Messrs. G. S. Pawar, S. A. Dange, V. J. Takate and V. M. Bhuskute.

AHMEDNAGAR CITY: Messrs. V. S. Chinchorkar, K. R. Garud and K. S. Firodea.

RAHATA: Swami Sahajanand Bharati and Mr. P. H. Patwardhan.

The following are the office-bearers of the Ahmednagar City Congress Committee for 1936-37:

President: Mr. K. S. Firodea.

Vice-President: Mr. K. R. Garud.

Secretary: Mr. D. S. Rayate.

Members: (1) Messrs. K. J. Kshirsagar and (2) Vishnupant Bhandari.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

The Municipal election took place yesterday. About 80 per cent of the voters registered their votes. The following are the results:

WARD NO. 1: Messrs. Sayanna Dikonda (Congress); K. P. Bhalerao, R. B. Sherkar and Bhau Fulari.

WARD NO. 2: Messrs. Chinchorkar, Bija, Channawad, Premraj Lalchand and Khan Bahadur Dorab Edulji.

WARD NO. 3: Messrs. K. R. Garud, M. V. Gore, Kondanna Rajanna and P. K. Mutha (All are Congressmen).

WARD NO. 4: Messrs. Harikisan Asaram, Jagannath Fakirchand, Ramnath Ramratan, Sohoni and K. S. Irani.

WARD NO. 5: Messrs. K. S. Firodea, and V. C. Vaidya.

WARD NO. 6: Messrs. Parekh, Aman Patil, Ganpatrao Fulari and P. K. Bhapkar.

HARIJAN CANDIDATE.

Mr. Aishade.

MUSLIM CANDIDATES.

Messrs. Jawakal Waslad, Shaikh Ismail, Mahomed Hussain and Musabhai Dayabhai.

Other results are not yet available.

MEMORIAL FOR SYLVIAN LEVI?

Paris University Professor's Mission To India

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Professor Rao, of the University of Paris, is on a visit to India to interest Indians in the raising of a memorial to the L. M. Sylvian Levi, a reputed oriental scholar, who died last year. The memorial is intended to take the form of scholarships to enable European students of oriental art and literature to visit India to enrich their knowledge.

Professor Rao had an interview to-day with the Viceroy, who is understood to have sympathised with the aims of his mission.

Professor Rao is leaving to-day for the south and hopes to see the Maharajas of Travancore, Cochin and Mysore in the same connection. He has already been in India for about a month and a half.—A.P.

INDIAN PARTY IN BURMA LEGISLATURE

Move To Demand Seat In Future Cabinet

RANGOON, November 28.

A meeting of those Indians who had been elected to the House of Representatives at the recent general elections in Burma met together in a private meeting to discuss the formation of an Indian party in the new Legislature.

The meeting unanimously decided to form the Indian Party the principle of which was approved and it was decided also to work on Parliamentary methods.

Another decision over which there was sharp difference was that a representation should be made to His Excellency the Governor to recognise the claims of the minorities in the future Cabinet in the Government of the Separated Burma and allot a seat to the Indians.

Intimation has been received from Akyab that Mr. E. G. Meracan has been elected to the new legislature from Akyab North and if he joins Indian group for which negotiations are now being held the strength of the Indian group in the legislature will be 14. —United Press.

ROY'S U. P. TOUR PROGRAMME

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

Mr. M. N. Roy is staying in Lucknow as a guest of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee.

The Committee, it is understood, has made arrangements for his stay and medical treatment under instruction from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Prominent doctors have examined him and have advised him to get into a hospital for further medical examination. It is not yet decided whether he will undergo treatment in Lucknow or in Bombay.

There is a regular stream of visitors at the Plaza, where he is staying, visitors including local Congressmen, citizens and Jabour leaders.

Mr. Roy's entry into the Congress has created, as it were, a stir in local Congress circles and it is understood Congressmen as a whole welcome his entry into the Congress. He was given a great welcome at Bareilly. Mr. Roy is receiving pressing invitations from several quarters. Yesterday he visited Unao. He goes to Cawnpore about the 4th December and returns to Lucknow to attend the U. P. delegates' meeting and thereafter proceeds to Bombay.—A.P.

MOVE TO OUST INDIANS FOILED

Ottama Throws Light On Burma Political Leaders' Propaganda

RANGOON, Nov. 28.

In an interview to the "United Press" at Rangoon, Rev. Ottama said last year at the invitation of some of the leaders he returned to Rangoon from India and started the drive for unity among different political parties in the country. He addressed gatherings on several occasions and discussed various questions with the leaders individually and jointly and through his efforts the five parties all separationists were united together and formed the United Party, G. C. B. A. under the chairmansip of Prince Htaiktinwa. The success of the United Party at the present elections in securing the largest number of members was due to their fighting the elections as a united body.

Continuing Rev. Ottama said that he went to India in connection with the work of the Hindu Mahasabha and as his services were requisitioned by the people of Burma he came back and in course of a month he visited all important places in the province where he addressed the people on political matters. A move, he said, was made by some political leaders to drive Indians out of the country but their attempt failed and he was glad at the success of his efforts and the people's confidence in him.

As to his future programme he said he would take rest a few days only and then go out in the country on a lecturing campaign to improve the economic and social conditions of the country.

Asked about his intended visit to America, the Bhikku said he was anxious to go to Europe as well as to America on a political and religious mission but he was not granted passports. Another attempt was being made to secure a passport for America and he would go the sooner the passport was secured.—United Press

REDUCTION OF INTEREST ON DEBTS IN C. P.

The Central Provinces Act No. XXXII of 1936 regarding the reduction of interest on borrowings has fixed the rates as follows:—

Compound interest per cent per annum with yearly rests on Rs. 5,000 and under 7-1|2; simple interest per cent per annum on secured debt 10 and on unsecured debt 15; for amounts over Rs. 5,000, 6, 9 and 13 respectively.

The Act is not binding on the Crown.

Indians & Frontiermen—One Indivisible Whole

VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES, URGES SARDAR

Avoid Narrow Sectarianism, Pleads Bhulabhai Desai

PESHAWAR, Nov. 28

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai addressed a crowded gathering. Dr. Khan Sahib presided. Besides Khudai Khidmatgar leaders and members of the Bar, prominent persons present included Rai Bahadur Meherchand Khanna, President, Frontier Hindu Sabha, Khan Bahadur Abdul Rehim, President, Frontier Council, Khan Bahadur Kulikhan, Sardar Jaggat Singh, Rai Bahadur Karamchand and Khan Bahadur Saaduddin.

Mr. Vallabhbai Patel said that no Congress leader hitherto had been allowed to visit the Frontier and even Gandhiji tried several times, but Government did not permit him. He as president of the Congress Parliamentary Board, conceived the idea of visiting the Frontier after Mr. Jinnah's visit in connection with the Muslim League election campaign. When they were allowed by Government to visit the Frontier, they did not expect there would be restrictions on their work. The object of their visit was to study the situation in the province personally and meet Pathan brethren, whose sacrifices in the cause of Indian Nationalism were greater than their own, and in recognition of which their leader was honoured with the title of "Frontier Gandhi".

WON INDIA'S ESTEEM

Mr. Patel conveyed Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's and India's messages to the Frontier people. The former stated that their sacrifices made in God's name had won for them high esteem in the eyes of the whole of India. He (Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan) was taking advantage of his absence from the Frontier to give India a true account of the conditions here. The Khudai Khidmatgars should therefore continue to pursue the programme of service to humanity! India's message was that Indians felt affection and regard for Frontiermen in their present plight, and were one indivisible whole.

DISLODGE SELF-SEEKERS

Mr. Patel traced the history of the Congress struggle for freedom which culminated in the grant of franchise to over three crores of voters. This would be properly utilised to send Congress representatives to the legislatures so that even if some of them got into the trap and accepted offices, they would work in the interests of the country. They should dislodge self-seekers from the present position as the first step towards freedom. Mr Patel preferred to be a 'chaprasi' in a free India to wearing a crown in an India in bondage.

Mr. Patel said that India expected a Congress majority in the Frontier Assembly, a forecaste of which they had already got in the District Board elections. He concluded by advising the Frontier people to practise the cult of non-violence, to keep the balance of mind and to vote for Congress candidates, thereby doing away with those who went to council to advance their personal interests. He appealed to Hindus to join hands with the Pathans in their common struggle for freedom.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai speaking in Urdu said that their narrow outlook prevented them from attaining self-Government, which was the birthright of every nation. It was essential that they should think in terms of the Indian nation like other countries, and not in a spirit of narrow sectarianism. They belonged to India and India belonged to them.

TITLE RENOUNCED

Khan Sahib Shahnawas Khan of Utmanzai, it is understood, has renounced the title of Khansahib, for alleged maltreatment by certain officials, intimation of which he has conveyed to the Governor. —A. P.

Conditions Of Workers At Jamshedpur

Free Medical Aid, Loans For Houses & Provident Fund Are Some Of Facilities Given To Them, Says Shiva Row In Broadcast

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, (By Mail)

Speaking on the condition of workers in the Tata Works at Jamshedpur, Mr. B. Shiva Rao President of the All India National Labour Federation, said in the course of a broadcast talk.

Jamshedpur is a great industrial city, with a population of nearly 100,000 which has sprung up on what was, a little over a quarter of a century ago, picturesque jungle in a corner of Chota Nagpur.

WORKERS FROM ALL PARTS

Jamshedpur is a cosmopolitan city, and there are among the workers, representatives from almost every part of India, from Mysore and Madras, the Punjab and the Frontier Province. The better built workers of the north undertake the more strenuous occupations in the Works. They observe an eight-hours working day, in shifts, so that the Works are never idle. The training of labour is an important consideration, and a technical institute run by the Company, accomodating 75 to 100 students of varying qualifications, is responsible for the theoretical side of iron and steel manufacture and of allied subjects.

There is a complaint at Jamshedpur about the high cost of living, perhaps the highest in Behar. It seems that the number of middlemen is unduly large, and the system of credit is almost universal. I have seen an estimate by one of the workers' organisations of 12 annas a day being the minimum living wage in the city, though wages for weekly paid labour range between only 5 and 8 annas a day. But skilled work is well-paid, in comparison with rates in other industries.

In regard to the wage rates in Jamshedpur, certain other points must in fairness be taken into account. There is a provident fund for those earning Rs. 15 a month and over, the contributions from the workers and from the Company being credited to their account at 6 per cent interest. There is also a departmental and production bonus for those earning less than Rs. 200 a month; provision for privilege and furlough leave with full pay for the monthly-rated staff and a more restricted scheme of leave for the daily-paid workers. 74 lakhs were spent on these and other welfare activi.

Continued on page 12 Col. 8)

EDGAR WALLACE'S D ETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Clever One*

THE LOCAL POLICE HAVE ARRESTED CLIFTON FOR THE MURDER OF HALE--
10-29
YOU'RE A BIT HASTY, OFFICER, AREN'T YOU?
I DON'T WASTE NO TIME, INSPECTOR -- IF THAT'S WHAT YOU MEAN!
MAYBE YOU'RE GOING TOO FAST, OFFICER--- DO YOU MIND IF I SPEAK TO THE CORONER?
SURE -- BUT I DON'T KNOW WHAT YOU EXPECT TO FIND OUT!
YES, WADE, IT IS POSSIBLE — I CAN LET YOU KNOW DEFINITELY AFTER I MAKE MY EXAMINATION!
MAKE SURE IT'S THOROUGH, DOCTOR! THE WHOLE CASE MAY DEPEND ON IT!
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